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BOGACHEV REFUTES SOVIET MILITARY SUPERIORITY

LD212030 Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 21 Apr 82

[By TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS -- When "justifying" its unprecedented programme of building up nuclear armaments the Reagan administration is recently making the main emphasis on the thesis about the "Soviet military superiority". There is nothing new in this method. But in recent times it has acquired a number of purely "Reaganite specifications". Whereas in the past the White House chose to disseminate the most glaring inventions about the Soviet Armed Forces through junior officials, now this is being done by the U.S. President himself.

Whereas in the past the Pentagon tried to back up the myth about the "Soviet military superiority" with some invented statistics, now representatives of the White House usually do not even take the trouble of drawing up any semblance of documents.

Thus having made two groundless statements in recent days about the "superiority of the USSR" in strategic arms, President Reagan obviously contradicted official representatives of the U.S. military establishment who presented in 1979 agreed upon Soviet and American official statistics on the comparative might of the strategic forces of the United States and the USSR.

The tables supplemented to the SALT-2 treaty testify to the existence of an approximate parity of the strategic forces of the USSR and the United States. Since then there have been no substantial changes whatsoever from either side in this balance, and the President should know this.

It is noteworthy that while the inventions of the White House about the "disruption of the balance of forces" are becoming ever more primitive and unconvincing, the discussions about the alignment of forces of the two sides taking place outside of the framework of Washington's official institutions are acquiring an ever more detailed and serious nature.

Of certain interest in this connection is a booklet on the correlation of the military might of the United States and the USSR put out by the American organisation "citizens for a sane world".

The authors of the booklet remind that it was the Americans who constantly initiated the creation of new types of nuclear armaments. The United States was the first to develop and test atomic weapons, the booklet says. The United States was the first to elevate their destructive might to a higher level by creating the hydrogen bomb. It is the Americans, the booklet says, who first introduced multiple independently targetable reentry vehicles for missiles. It is the United States that rejected all proposals on the renunciation of the first-use of nuclear weapons and it is only the United States that has used nuclear weapons in practice against others, against tens of thousands of peaceful civilians.

Concerning Washington's contentions that the United States supposedly lags behind the USSR in the military field, the authors of the booklet quote from an annual report of the U.S. Department of Defense that openly says that although the era of U.S. superiority is long past, it was replaced by parity and not by a lag of the United States. By their strategic nuclear might the United States and the Soviet Union are approximately equal, the report said.

On the basis of numerous documents the authors of the booklet show in particular that there exists a rough parity between NATO and countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation in the field of conventional armaments as well.

NATO's ground forces in Europe number 2,123,000 men, while those of the socialist countries -- 1,669,000 men. The Warsaw Treaty has more tanks, but NATO makes up for this by deploying more than 193,000 precise anti-tank guided rockets in the continent.

With reference to American sources the authors of the booklet show that in the 1979 NATO spent on military needs hundreds of billions of dollars more than the Warsaw Treaty countries.

Since there exists parity between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organisation the production of nuclear weapons should be frozen, the booklet says. Neither side can win the arms race. The only realistic solution is for both sides to reach agreement on a serious mutual arms reduction on the way to the attainment of the ultimate aim -- a genuine zero option of nuclear armaments.

U.S. REJECTS IDEA OF FREEZING NUCLEAR LEVELS

LD211746 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 21 Apr 82

["Washington's Allegations" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS -- Official Washington continues rejecting the idea of freezing nuclear potentials as a first step to disarmament. U.S. Defence Secretary Weinberger, speaking yesterday in the Council of Foreign Relations, asserted that the freezing would increase the Soviet Union's existing "margin of superiority" over the United States in many types of armaments. Such assertions are made also by Washington's other high officials who are painting a gloomy picture of the United States' all but "catastrophic" lagging behind the Soviet Union in the military aspect.

It is well-known in the United States capital that in reality no "Soviet superiority" exists nor can exist for the simple reason that neither the United States nor the USSR will allow themselves to lag behind militarily. This is an obvious truth. The present military confrontation between the West and the East reflects the really existing rough balance of forces. It is a rough balance since for many understandable reasons it is impossible to achieve complete balance in all types of armaments of the sides.

In the existing conditions the Soviet Union proceeds from the view that the increase of nuclear armaments is not the way to solve the problems of security. Therefore the USSR leadership is prepared, as it has been confirmed by the well-known decision on the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missile systems in the European part of the USSR, to start the process of mutual disarmament to any levels on which agreement can be reached.

Misrepresenting the Soviet stand, they in Washington on purpose separate the idea of freezing nuclear potentials from their obligatory subsequent lowering. The allegations about the Soviet Union's "margin of superiority" over the United States are used by Washington to justify the course of the U.S. administration at additional arming of the United States and the NATO bloc not only in the sphere of nuclear weapons but also in general.

The movement is widening in Western Europe and the United States to change radically the international climate, to curb the arms race and start disarmament. The world public sees in this the only way to remove the threat of war and achieve peaceful coexistence in the world. Rejecting the idea of freezing nuclear potentials which is now supported by millions of U.S. citizens and Western Europeans, the leaders of the United States and some NATO countries ignore this movement and the demands to disarm now. Peoples are aware that the arms race, particularly that of mass destruciton weapons, is senseless and that peace can be preserved and consolidated only in conditions of lowering the levels of military confrontation.

MOSCOW VIEWS U.S.-FRG MILITARY PACT

Brezymenskiy Commentary

PM191007 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Apr 82 p 3

[APN correspondent L. Brezymenskiy dispatch: "Dangerous Guests"

[Text] Bonn -- It is common knowledge that American occupation troops numbering more than 200,000 men are stationed on FRG territory.

However, this seemed too few to the Carter administration. Corresponding talks began with the FRG Government in 1978. Under Reagan it was decided to expedite them. To judge from West German press reports, they are almost complete; at any rate, a new agreement has already been drawn up. What, then, is envisaged by this document, which bears the vague title "Program of Support by the Host Nation in Case of War or Crisis"? The host nation is the FRG, and the guests are the American troops....

The new agreement grants the United States the right to increase the strength of its occupation troops on West German territory from 4 to 10 divisions. As the first paragraph states, this right is granted "in case of crisis or war." In that case 6 tank, airborne and infantry divisions, as well as air force units numbering 1,000 aircraft, will be transferred from the United States to the FRG in the space of 10 days. The concept "crisis" is not defined more precisely and thus provides very broad scope for interpretation.

According to the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE's information the FRG adopts the following commitments:

To provide for a special "support corps," which is to ensure the rapid deployment of new divisions. In peace time the corps is to number 2,342 and in the event of a crisis 93,329 men;

To ensure the preparation and maintenance of 18 American Air Force bases;

To repair and prepare 26 airfields for combat use and allocate repair units to them;

To carry out the daily shipment and unloading of 6,800 tons of military equipment, 7,000 tons of fuel and 72,200 tons of other freight and reinforce the American military transportation service by placing 20,000 men at its disposals.

So it is a question of a serious and carefully elaborated program. The minute care with which the Pentagon has thought everything out may be judged from the following details. For example, "prisoners of war" (!), as well as the wounded, will be handed over to the Bundeswehr, which will also have to set aside five specially trained nuclear and chemical protection battalions to serve the new American units.

The financial aspects of the matter have also been discussed: The FRG pledges to allocate neither more nor less than DM1 billion to prepare for the deployment of new American troops. Of this, DM550 million will be put into the construction of barracks, stores and other military projects. Approximately DM60 million will go to maintain them. It is necessary, as Bundeswehr General Inspector Brandt declared, to allocate additional funds to the military department. This viewpoint was immediately supported by the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union faction in the Bundestag. It announced that the funds to provide the new program must not be taken form the overall military budget but should be found afresh. As the DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT ironically remarked, "it seems that the Defense Ministry is going to succeed in doing what folk wisdom considers impossible: picking a naked man's pocket."

A rather bitter irony, since it is common knowledge what difficulties the FRG is now encountering. There is insufficient money to combat unemployment, and there are no funds to meet the population's social needs. The budget is falling apart at the seams. And yet in the Federal Republic not only are people being denuded literally in broad daylight but attempts are being made to depict robbery as a voluntary act by the "host nation" in favor of the American guests! This aspect alone of the new agreement demonstrates how serious the U.S. approach is to its demand that the West European NATO countries increase their contribution to the arms race, that is, increase their military budgets. By signing the agreement the FRG is itself harnessing itself to that race.

Let us return to the military aspect. It is very alarming. The United States is persistently pursuing a policy of making the FRG a bridgehead for a future war, which is being planned today, and is doing so with the knowledge and consent of the FRG. The new agreement should not be viewed in isolation but in the context of the American administration's whole military-political planning. Certain West German newspapers remind us that the creation of such a mobile "reserve" for the FRG is part of the Pentagon's new concept, which boils down to forming special "invasion troops." The creation of supermobile troops accords with the strategic thinking of the administration in Washington, the STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG writes. It is known that a Rapid Deployment Force has already been formed for the Persian Gulf. Now something similar is being prepared for West Europe, for a possible springboard and, perhaps, for the object of one more operation by the American military. Perhaps, to ensure another Pentagon project aimed at turning the FRG into a nuclear defender of the United States and ensuring the plan for the deployment of new missiles? For the new agreement is to come into effect in 1983 -- the same year as it is proposed to implement the sinister NATO decision! In any event, the American-West German agreement is a major step on the way to increasing military tension in Europe. Neither party to the agreement -- either the dangerous guests from across the ocean or the West German "hosts" -- must deceive itself about the reaction which the agreement will elicit in all who cherish the cause of peace in Europe.

IZVESTIYA Analysis

LD211722 Moscow TASS in English 1645 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS -- A new military agreement between the USA and the FRG, signed in Bonn recently, "is nothing other than an instrument of the most dangerous policy of undermining detente in Europe and of assisting Washington's adventurist course," points out today's IZVESTIYA. The newspaper writes that this agreement "on support in the event of a crisis situation or war" gives the Pentagon a right to more than double the contingent of its land and air forces in the FRG.

The article draws attention to the fact that the document "has been compiled in such a way that the United States retains the final say in determining such a crisis situation. In Washington there are great masters, so to say, who have become a practised hand in aggravating the situation, particularly in direct proximity to Soviet borders."

"It would not be difficult for the Pentagon, by drawing on the gained experience, to pretend at any moment that a crisis situation has already emerged, by pleading, say, developments in the Middle East. The more so as operating there is a direct agent of U.S. imperialism -- Israel -- which has already got ready to deliver a blow to Lebanon."

IZVESTIYA recalls that such a version of the development of events was even rehearsed some time ago when the USA used European countries as a transhipment point for the transportation of the Rapid Deployment Force to put pressure on the countries of the Near and Middle East. Such a version was also tested during NATO exercises when tens of thousands of soldiers were airlifted from the USA to Western Europe. At present this practice is being "legalized" by the newly-signed U.S.-West German agreement.

The article points out that the agreement enables the Americans practically at any moment to send six divisions to the country which is not threatened by anyone. "Signed has been an agreement affecting the FRG's sovereignty. It is being presented as a big achievement. Signed has been an agreement jeopardizing the interests of peace in Europe, and it is being qualified as a 'step towards strengthening security.' There is truly no limit to the hypocrisy of bourgeois politicians!" IZVESTIYA emphasizes.

PRAVDA ON NONPROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

PM211401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by K. Borisov: "Task of Paramount Importance; Preventing the Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons"]

[Excerpts] The problem of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons is part of the overall task of preserving peace, strengthening international security and curbing the arms race. It is becoming acute under conditions where the number of countries with nuclear weapons has increased and the range of so-called "subnuclear" states which in terms of their scientific, technical and economic potential could produce them themselves has expanded.

In addition to the obvious benefits to mankind, the rapid development of world nuclear power and nuclear research also contains potential dangers: The possibility has emerged that material will be stockpiled for the production of nuclear weapons in those states where nuclear reactors have been built. Plutonium, which can be used to create a bomb, is a byproduct of their operation.

In 1954 a Soviet nuclear power station, the world's first, began operation. By the end of 1980 there were 253 such stations on our planet. They account for 8 percent of world generation of electricity.

The volume of plutonium in various countries under the control of a specialized intergovernment organization -- the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] -- has increased from 3 tons in 1972 to 78 tons in 1980. And just a kg of plutonium is needed to produce an atom bomb with a yield of 20 kilotons (approximately equal to the one dropped on Hiroshima).

In the seventies a number of political and legal measures, both multilateral and national, were implemented aimed at preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The sum total of these measures and the international practice which has taken shape on their basis has come to be called "the regime for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons" which in a whole has proved its viability and effectiveness. It undoubtedly helps to maintain the stability of present-day international relations, creating at the same time a solid basis for the broad development of international cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful use of atomic energy. It is based on the treaty of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons elaborated on the Soviet Union's initiative. The treaty came into force in March 1970 and 117 states are now signatories.

Under the present-day conditions new, effective measures are needed to preserve and strengthen the regime for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. The weakening of this regime would introduce additional complications into the already tense international atmosphere. One of the main tasks now is the further expansion of the range of states which have acceded to the nonproliferation treaty. To this day about 50 countries including 2 nuclear powers -- France and China -- are not signatories. It is particularly worrying that about a dozen "subnuclear" or so-called "threshold" states are declining to accede to the treaty. They include states like Israel, the Republic of South Africa and Pakistan, which make no secret of their nuclear ambitions.

The acquisition of nuclear weapons by even one of these states is not limited by any geographical framework. A sort of chain reaction would lead to the emergence of these weapons in other countries too, be they in the Near East, South Asia, Latin America or other parts of the world. And this would inevitably lead to the danger of the use of nuclear weapons, which could have the gravest consequences of a global nature.

Of course, the main way to ease and ultimately to totally eliminate the motives for acquiring nuclear weapons is an overall improvement in the political atmosphere in the world, the elimination of hotbeds of tension and conflicts and the achievement of real results in the limitation of the arms race and disarmament.

However, Washington, fueling international tension and cranking up the arms race, is in fact rendering political and military support for proimperialist regimes irrespective of their positions on questions of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. This course essentially leads to the encouragement of the nuclear ambitions of countries like Israel, the Republic of South Africa and Pakistan.

The United States has lifted the ban on rendering military aid to Pakistan although that country, as is widely known, is carrying out work on the creation of an atom bomb. Another example is Washington's support for Israel in connection with its bandit attack on the Iraqi peaceful nuclear center. And that when the United Nations and the IAEA had rightly denounced Tel Aviv's actions, assessing them, in particular, as a flagrant attempt to case a shadow on the entire nonproliferation regime. The U.S. rapprochement with the Republic of South Africa is continuing despite Pretoria's refusal to accede to the non-proliferation treaty or at least to place all its nuclear devices under IAEA control. These tendencies in U.S. policy contain the danger that the regime for the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons will be weakened.

Another important avenue in the further consolidation of this regime is considered to be the constant improvement of the IAEA system of guarantees, the enhancement of its effectiveness, the consolidation of its technical base and the improvement of the work of the inspection apparatus.

Under present conditions it would be useful to place under IAEA control all nuclear activity in countries receiving nuclear materials, equipment and technology and also to cover all exporting countries with coordinated control measures. This major political question connected with the maintenance of world peace and security cannot depend on commercial interests.

The adoption of further effective steps with a view to preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons is one of the most important problems of international politics. As has already been frequently and authoritatively stated, the Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate with other states in its solution.

MOSCOW VIEWS U.S. BROCHURE ON ARMS FREEZE

LD201810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] The Reagan administration has again categorically rejected the freezing of nuclear weapons arsenals, an idea which is enjoying mass public support in the United States. The U.S. State Department has published a propaganda brochure entitled "Nuclear Freeze" which claims that the adoption of the proposal in question would have negative consequences for international security and stability. The conclusions being forced upon the readers of the brochure are that the United States should first rearm through the implementation of its program of strategic modernization and only afterwards talk about arms control negotiations. Arms control the wrong way around is how Senator Kennedy has described the administration's plans.

BREZHNEV SENDS GREETINGS TO PEACE CONFERENCES

LD221044 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message of greetings to the participants in the international conference "The Indian Ocean -- A Zone of Peace", which says: "I wholeheartedly greet the representatives of the peace-loving public -- participants in the international conference 'The Indian Ocean -- A Zone of Peace' who have assembled in New Delhi, capital of friendly India."

"Your conference is taking place in conditions when the aggressive forces of imperialism continue to heat up the situation in the world in the hope to stop the onward march of the peoples to their national and social liberation. The forces whip up the arms race, declare the 'acceptability' of nuclear war, and grossly interfere in the home affairs of independent states. The imperialist circles implement their dangerous curse also in the Indian Ocean area in which countries with a population making up a quarter of mankind are situated.

"The situation in this area of the world has been lately characterised by growing military and political tension which is caused by the militarist activities of the U.S. administration. Big American naval and air forces, strategic nuclear weapons included, have been concentrated there, new U.S. military bases are being set up, and the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force is being stationed in the area.

"All this cannot but cause well-grounded concern among the peoples of the Indian Ocean countries about their security. A threat to the security of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries from the south is being created. The course of developments makes all of us think about how to avert the growing danger.

"It is from these positions that we regard the proposals of the Indian Ocean countries to turn this area into a zone of peace. Supporting these proposals, the Soviet Union proceeds from the idea that their translation into life could substantially improve the situation in the Indian Ocean region. This is also the aim of our proposals on a mutual restriction of naval operations and on spreading confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, especially to areas through which the busiest shipping routes pass.

"We know, however, that the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace has its opponents. It is opposed by those who are guided not by the interests of peace and security of the peoples but by the desire to establish their domination over the countries of the Indian Ocean and seek military-strategic subordination of this region.

"This makes it even more necessary that all the peace-loving states and peoples, all the democratic public forces take energetic and intensive action in the struggle for turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. It is beyond doubt that this important problem can be resolved by joint and purposeful efforts. I am sure that your conference will mark a major milestone on this road.

"I wish you successful and fruitful work."

'NONALIGNED' ROLE AT MADRID TALKS EXAMINED

LD220710 Moscow TASS in English 0701 GMT 22 Apr 82

["Madrid: For Constructive Dialogue" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr, TASS -- "The neutral and non-aligned countries continue to play a positive role as regards the Madrid meeting. They have more than once showed themselves to be advocates of a continued constructive dialogue," the magazine NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREYMA] points out.

The Soviet foreign policy weekly writes in its issue of April 23 that the U.S. subversive activities could not have helped causing worry and wariness in Europe. "Under conditions of detente and the development of mutually beneficial cooperation, many European countries have come to play a more significant role in international relations. In particular, the activity of European neutral and non-aligned states has increased. The international political climate depends in many respects but not in each of them on the condition of Soviet-American relations. The political weight and influence of other states are rather important for the solution of global problems and particularly European ones, and this has been vividly demonstrated in Madrid."

In this context the magazine mentions a useful initiative forwarded by neutral and non-aligned countries at the Madrid meeting. They have prepared and officially tabled a draft final document "covering the entire gamut of questions of security and cooperation in Europe formulated in the Final Act."

"Analyzing the draft final document and the activities of a number of neutral and non-aligned countries in Madrid," the weekly continues, "one cannot, however, help pointing out that they, regrettably, do not always and in everything strictly follow the Final Act, in which the commitments of the sides are carefully balanced. There were certain vacillations caused, in part, by the gross pressure of the United States and some other NATO countries seeking to deform the general European process and to revise the Helsinki accords. However, despite vacillations and certain peculiarities of the neutral countries' position on a number of issues -- which in fact prompted the Soviet delegation to say that it cannot subscribe to every line and every word of the draft -- by and large the neutral and non-aligned countries have been playing a positive role at the meeting.... The draft final document tabled by them in Madrid constitutes a good basis for achieving commonly acceptable results."

IPU DELEGATE COMMENTS ON SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY

PM201455 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report from Yu. Romanov "The World Today" feature: "Nigeria: Parliamentarians' Forum"]

[Text] President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria has called on the whole world's parliamentarians to seek an end to the senseless and insane arms race in a speech in Lagos at the spring sessions of the IPU organs, in which parliamentarians from almost 70 countries of the world are taking part, TASS reports.

V.L. Kudryavtsev, leader of the USSR parliamentary group delegation and member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet stated that the Soviet Union has proclaimed the elimination of the threat of war as the supreme goal of its foreign policy. This is why, he said, the Soviet state is consistently seeking to implement the peace program for the eighties. The package of new proposals and initiatives put forward this March by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and at the celebrations in Tashkent, is weighty proof of that.

COMPARISON OF SUPREME SOVIET SEA LAW DECREE

A comparison of the item entitled "Supreme Soviet Issues Decree on Law of the Sea," published on pages CC 7 to CC 10 of the 19 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the version published by Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 18 April in the Morning Edition on pages one and two, the apparent text of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree "On Temporary Measures for the Regulation of the Activities of Soviet Enterprises in Prospecting for and Developing Seabed Mineral Resources Beyond the Limits of the Continental Shelf," reveals the following variation:

IZVESTIYA rewords Resolution No 13 to read:

13. In case of the prospecting for the development of the mineral resources of the areas of the sea-bed are conducted by Soviet enterprises with the paritic pation of foreign natural or legal persons, the mineral resources extracted in the seabed region and also the data and samples obtained during prospecting for these mineral resources may in accordance with a treaty between the USSR and the foreign state concerned fully or partially become the property of that state or natural and legal persons under its jurisidction. [Additional passage inserted]

BRITAIN SEEKING MILITARY SOLUTION TO DISPUTE

LD212121 Moscow TASS in English 2110 GMT 21 Apr 82

[By TASS correspondent V. Chukseyev]

[Text] London, 21 Apr, TASS -- While making promises to continue the quest for a diplomatic settlement of the Anglo-Argentine crisis, the British Conservative Government is seeking to decide the conflict around the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands in a military way. A meeting of a group of senior ministers which have been named "war cabinet" was held today in the residence of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The meeting discussed concrete ways of regaining the islands by force.

Speaking today in the House of Commons, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym threatened that if it is impossible to settle the conflict in a peaceful way, other methods will be employed.

It has become known here that the "second wave" of the British naval forces reached Ascension Island on the way to the Falkland Islands. At the same time, the Defence Ministry announced today that a strike squadron of warships is equipped with new up-to-date Stingray torpedoes for hitting submarines are installed on warships. Helicopters on the Hermes and Invincible aircraft carriers, as well as other warships will be equipped with these torpedoes. A spokesman for the ministry also said that the Harrier fighter-bombers with vertical take-off basing on the aircraft carrier will be equipped with "Sidewinder" missiles of the air-to-air class.

ARGENTINE MILITARY COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

LD212128 Moscow TASS in English 2114 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Apr, TASS -- Argentina's military command confirmed the readiness for talks to avoid an armed conflict in South Atlantic over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. A communique issued by the military command says that the recognition of Argentina's sovereignty over the islands is an "indispensible condition" for the talks. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was told this when he was on a visit to Argentina.

It is pointed out in the communique that Argentina always expressed the readiness for talks as a result of which its sovereign rights to the islands would be recognised. Argentina also declared that it is prepared to respect the interests of the population of the islands and to consider the interests of Britain if it recognizes Argentina's sovereignty and will not be making threats with force, the way it does now.

The communique also said that Haig was also informed of Argentina's consent to fixing a specific date for the transfer to Argentina of all powers for administering the islands. When that date expires, Argentina should get complete sovereignty over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

FOREIGN SECRETARY PYM'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON

LD220958 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Britain doesn't rule out the possibility of using force in her conflict with Argentina over the Malvinas, or Falkland Islands. A statement to this effect was made in the British Parliament by Foreign Secretary Francis Pym. He is to arrive in Washington for consultations today. The British naval force now on its way to the archipelago is to be fully alerted at midnight tomorrow. Meanwhile, the Government of Argentina has reaffirmed its preparedness for talks which would lead to recognition of its sovereignty over the Malvinas.

REAGAN REACTION TO BREZHNEV'S TALKS OFFER

LD212132 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2050 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Aleksey Petrov 22 April PRAVDA article: "You Can Believe PRAVDA, Mister President -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr, (TASS) -- PRAVDA today publishes an article by Aleksey Petrov which states: In the White House on 20 April, the U.S. President held a conversation with a group of American journalists. They were interested in the attitude of the leader of the White House to the precise and constructive proposals concerning the possibility of a Soviet-American summit which were expressed by L.I. Brezhnev in reply to a PRAVDA correspondent. Instead of giving a straight answer R. Reagan, it seems, decided, in his own way, to make some kind of joke. We will quote his words. "But you know," the President declared, "leaving aside the American press, we can say that when the foreign press is involved, sometimes we have to consider whether one can rely on it."

Strange reasoning. In major politics, as you know, clarity and reliability are respected. The U.S. President can hardly fail to be informed of the fact that L.I. Brezhnev, in his reply to the PRAVDA correspondent, confirming his immutably positive attitude to an active dialogue, noted that his meeting with the President "must be well prepared and implemented in a solid fashion and not held in passing in connection with some international forum." Finland or Switzerland were named as possible places where it could be held, and autumn of this year, for instance October, given as a suitable time. As they say, the gift of a sense of humor is a great gift -- provided it is used in the right place.

IZVESTIYA DERIDES 'ABSURD' REMARKS BY PIPES

PM201523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

["Rejoinder" from Yu. Romanov "The World Today" feature: "Professor of the Absurd"]

[Text] Richard Pipes, professor of history and White House consultant on "Russian problems," has given an interview to the Washington POST as a reminder that there's something the matter with him when it comes to commonsense. For a start he disclosed that the Russians subscribe to a "strategy according to which a nuclear war can be won." The professor, engaged in concocting anti-Soviet squibs on historical themes, clearly is simply unaware that this "strategy" has been adopted by the White House, which constantly trumpets about plans for a "limited" nuclear war and the possibility of winning such a war.

Pipes needed all these ploys in order to "substantiate" the view of the Pentagon strategists of "limited" nuclear war -- namely, that the United States must strengthen its nuclear potential and build up nuclear armaments. According to Pipes, this is the only way...to avoid a world nuclear conflict.

To bolster his absurd conclusions he adduces the following historical argument: "The United States would not have struck against Hiroshima if the Japanese had had nuclear weapons." In other words, if Japan had had atom bombs, the United States would have been afraid of a retaliatory strike; it was prompted to bomb peaceful cities by the certainty of its own impunity. Either Pipes is an inveterate cynic or he simply does not know what he is saying, it is difficult to say which; although, on the other hand, his historical digression does confirm yet again the inhumanity and criminality of the American atom bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

One way or another, Pipes is shouting hysterically: The Russians will strike against the United States if they see that the Americans are not increasing their nuclear potential. Why will they do this? Because the Americans once struck against Japan because they saw that the Japanese had no nuclear weapons. There you have the level of Pipes' logic, from which you can get an idea of what kind of advice on "Russian problems" he gives the White House administration.

SOVIET OFFICIAL VIEWS TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN

OW220711 Tokyo KYODO in English 0702 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Apr, KYODO -- The Soviet Union wishes to solve its huge trade deficit with Japan not by imposing import restrictions but through expansion of economic interchange, a top Moscow trade offical said here Thursday. V.N. Sushkov, vice foreign trade minister, said, however, "Japan's current embargo and restrictions unrelated to economy are obstructing normal development of Soviet-Japanese trade."

Noting that the two-way trade doubled in the 1976-1980 period to 12 billion rubles (dollar 14.6 billion) over the preceding five years, Sushkov said that the Soviet Union placed importance on the trade between the two countries. He said this trade was not progressing smoothly due to Japan following U.S. in imposing economic sanctions against the Soviet Union. He also said Japan was not giving his country trade terms equal to those accorded Western Europe.

Sushkov, here for the third Japan-Soviet roundtable conference, made the remarks in an interview with KYODO news service.

Referring to the trade deficit with Japan, he said, "we will neither impose artificial restrictions on imports of Japanese goods nor ask Japan to review trade related laws," indicating that he is not concerned with the trade deficit itself. According to U.N. statistics, Japan exported dollar 2,773 million worth of goods to the Soviet Union last year and imported dollar 1,686 million from that country.

He said, we "would like to solve the issue (Soviet deficit) not through trade restrictions but through expansion of reciprocal economic interchange." He thus indicated that the Soviet Union sees trade with Japan with a long-range look emphasizing domestic economic growth and development of resources.

Asked about Sino-Soviet agreement on trade payments for this year under which the two countries agreed to increase their trade volume by nearly 50 percent over the previous year, Sushkov said, "increase in Sino-Soviet trade is normal. We are aiming for Sino-Soviet trade development on a reciprocal and equal basis."

TASS: JAPAN ANGERED BY U.S. ECONOMIC PRESSURES

LD211328 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Apr, TASS -- American-Japanese trade and economic differences, acute as they are, continue deepening. Washington is exerting much pressure on Tokyo, demanding that Japan should open its markets wider for the sale of American goods and create more favourable conditions for American capital investments. Apart from economic benefits for itself, the USA is pressuring its Far Eastern ally also for political concessions, in the first place for an increase in military spendings. These two objectives are increasingly closely interconnected, which is added proof of the intention of the USA to weaken Japan as its main economic rival.

The Japanese business circles and the press have met with open exasperation Washington's fresh demands made early this week as regards a sharp increase of purchases by Japan of American agricultural produce.

This package of American demands, the second recently, includes products, which in the opinion of the Japanese side are of secondary significance for the USA. Washington's attempts at reducing its vast adverse balance in trade with Japan through these products are clearly inconsistent, as newspapers note. The point at issue is rather Washington's striving to impose its conditions on Tokyo. In this connection the newspaper ASAHI writes today that the Reagan administration "shows an unskillful approach" to trade economic problems, thus demonstrating "its inability to resolve serious questions."

In an atmosphere of sharpening American-Japanese differences, ever new areas of differences appear. Japanese public is highly concerned over the American stand on the question of fisheries. Under the pretext that Japan buys little fish from the USA, the American authorities have so far failed to inform the Japanese side about the fish catch quota in the areas adjoining the American coasts, albeit it should have been done already before April 1. As a result, Japanese vessels fishing in the waters of the Bering Strait and off Alaska are standing idle.

At a rally held in Tokyo on Tuesday, Japanese fishermen declared that this stand of the USA "constitutes a threat to their life."

The USA threatens severe sanctions against Japan if the latter does not accept the demands of American air companies for a broadening of the routes of flights of their planes and increasing the number of flights to Japan. The talks on this issue, which were suspended in mid-January, were resumed with much difficulty only early in March but again deadlocked. The differences in the stands of the sides are so great that things have gone to mutual threats. Japan, the newspaper ASAHI writes today, will take retaliatory measures which may cause considerable damage to U.S. companies if the American side risks taking sanctions.

JAPANESE TRADE DIFFERENCES WITH FRANCE SURFACE

LD161644 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Apr, TASS -- Serious differences between Japan and France in trade have surfaced during the visit of France's President Francois Mitterrand to Japan. The president reproached his opposite numbers for difficulties posed to the French goods on the Japanese market, which has a closed nature. Japan's imports of French products amount to a mere half of France's imports of Japanese goods, Francois Mitterrand said, although Japan's population is double that of France.

During his talks with Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, the French president said that at the conference of the leaders of the seven major capitalist countries in Versailles in June the problem of trade imbalances between Japan, on the one hand, and the Common Market countries and the United States, on the other, would be one of the major issues on the agenda. The conference, according to him, will also discuss the problem of U.S. high interest rates.

Paris, 16 Apr, TASS -- Commenting on Francois Mitterrand's visit, LE MONDE of Paris points out that the French delegation tried to wrench from the Japanese if not concessions at least specific promises to take in trade "those steps which are demanded of Tokyo with increasing insistence by almost all its Western partners." The stand of the Japanese leaders, the newspaper says, "remains mostly vague." As far as is known, they have not assumed any firm commitments and only limited themselves to the promise to reduce by 1983 tariffs on imported cognac and perhaps, buy a couple of helicopters from France," LE MONDE pointed out.

Reporting Prime Minister Suzuki's statements during his meeting with the French president, LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS observes that they did not contain "even a hint at the slightest positive gesture" of the Japanese side.

JAPAN TO BECOME U.S. GENDARME IN PACIFIC

PM201253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "Rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by S. Chugrove: "Whichever Way You Look At It"]

[Text] The United States is persistently seeking to shift onto Japan a number of gendarme functions in the Pacific Ocean.

During a visit to Washington last year, Japanese Prime Minister Z. Suzuki promised to resolve positively the question of extending the Japanese Navy's zone of operations to a 1,500-mile zone around the country's shores. This year, particularly since U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's visit to Japan, Tokyo has been strenuously debating the problem of expanding the "sea communications defense zone" to the expanses of the Pacific.

Japanese Foreign Minister Y. Sakurauchi, addressing the lower chamber's special commission on security, asserted that "this question should not be regarded as a commitment (!) by Japan. Nonetheless Prime Minister Z. Suzuki's statement on the question during his visit to the United States last year is of definite significance."

How are we to understand this statement by the head of the Japanese foreign policy department? On the one hand it is "not a commitment," yet on the other it is "of significance." Sakarauchi's statement reflected as in a drop of water the dual position in which official Tokyo finds itself. The first part of the statement -- "not a commitment" -- should reassure the country's public opinion and all progressive forces opposed to Japan's involvement in the orbit of the Pentagon's global militarist plans. The second part -- "is of significance" -- means agreeing to follow Washington and the members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party who are stoking military hysteria.

We are against being drawn into the U.S. orbit but we are nonetheless in favor of it -- the minister's statement can be rephrased thus. No verbal balancing act can conceal the Japanese authorities' true intentions. The newspaper MAINICHI assesses Sakurauchi's statement as a "recognition" of the fact that "the Japanese prime minister's above-mentioned statement in practice means an official promise by Japan on the defense of a 1,000-mile sea communications zone."

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES HO TAM ON REAPPOINTMENT

PM161007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Congratulatory Telegram"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, has sent a telegram to Ho Tam, candidate member of the Politburo of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and DPRK foreign minister, congratulating him on his reappointment as DPRK foreign minister and wishing him success in his work.

JOURNAL SEES INCREASED EXTERNAL THREAT TO DRA

LD211812 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS -- "The processes under way in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, especially after the new stage in the development of the April Revolution, are convincing evidence of the fact that the people's power meets with growing support and understanding by the mass of the working people and that country's entire population," Rostislav Ulyanovskiy notes in an article published in the April issue of the journal VOPROSIY ISTORII KPSS (QUESTIONS OF HISTORY OF THE CPSU).

The author points out that "one of the most vivid examples of the growing mass support for the revolution is the creation of the national homeland front, in which are represented all sections of the Afghan society: members of trade unions, democratic youth and women, patriotic office workers, intellectuals, clergymen, merchants, handicraftsmen, and tribes."

"The bodies of the people's power are gradually strengthening, the economic level in the republic is being maintained, the agrarian and water reform is being implemented, law and order are being asserted, considerable successes have been achieved in the elimination of illiteracy and emancipation of women," says the article.

At the same time a threat remains to the gains of the April Revolution. The author recalls that the first bases for combatting revolution sprang up in Pakistan way back in May 1978 and writes: "The assistance to the internal counter-revolution from abroad has tended to increase over the recent eighteen months. Gangs are re-armed, equipped with modern types of fire arms and anti-tank weapons. Interventionist forces and rebel detachments are sent into Afghanistan from Pakistan, where nearly 50 camps for the training of bandit groups operate, and from Iran, in whose territory there are nearly 15 centres for subversive terrorist training of Afghan counter-revolutionaries." The article points out that the subversive activity against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is financed by the U.S.A., Pakistan, China, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

"It is high time for those who are hatching plots and staging intervention and rioting against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to understand that how much they may try to hamper the advancement of the Afghan people along the path of independence and progress, their reactionary aspirations are doomed to a failure," the article says.

DEFENSE PLEDGE MADE AT KABUL 'FRIENDSHIP PARK'

PM210827 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Military Friendship Park"]

[Text] Kabul, 10 Apr -- A Soviet-Afghan military friendship park has been founded in a picturesque district of the Afghan capital. Soviet and Afghan servicemen have again demonstrated their strengthening fraternity. The foundation-stone laying ceremony was devoted to the 112th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin, who was at the source of Afghan-Soviet friendship and cooperation, and also to the April Revolution's 4th anniversary.

Addressing the meeting, Afghan Lt (Mashad Ali) of the Afghan assault troops said that 3,000 trees had been planted in the name of peace and tranquility on Afghan soil. He warmly thanked the Soviet colleagues for the comprehensive assistance which they are giving to Afghan servicemen. Sgt V. Kazakov, a serviceman in one of the subunits of the limited Soviet troops contingent, stated that the Soviet Union will fulfill its internationalist duty to defend the DRA against external aggression.

IZVESTIYA EXAMINES CIA SUBVERSION AGAINST POLAND

PM220847 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by V. Kassis and L. Kolosov under the rubric "Behind the Sabotage Scenes": "At the CIA's Beck and Call"]

[Text] One of the authors of this article participated as a member of the 2d Belorussian Front Forces in the liberation of Poland from the German fascists. Naturally, the fate of that state, which joined the family of socialist communist countries after the war, was bound to concern him. He has rejoiced at the successes and grieved at the failures. I think these feelings are shared by every Soviet soldier who dislodged the Hitlerites from Polish cities and villages in those fiery days and by every Soviet citizen.

But there are capitals in the world which think differently: The worse things are in Poland, the better. Washington invariably takes the lead in this hysterical chorus. Since its creation in 1947, the CIA has kept a more than close watch on life in Poland. The espionage department's first chief, Allen Dulles, taught his agents to keep a finger permanently on Poland's economic and political pulse. Back in 1949 his brother, John Foster Dulles, leader of the U.S. foreign policy department, stated most arrogantly: "Poland will soon be back in the Western states' fold."

The prophecy was not borne out, but the desire to dislodge the Polish People's Republic from its chosen socialist path stuck like a thorn in the flesh of NATO circles. In his report at the latest, seventh plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, First Secretary W. Jaruzelski stressed: "The process of disintegration of the socialist community, a process whereby European history would be thrown back an entire epoch, was to have started with Poland. We ruined this plan."

But attempts to disrupt the socialist community had begun earlier -- much earlier. And the special services of the United States and some other NATO countries were allotted (and are allotted today) a special role in this far-reaching sabotage. As the U.S. magazine (?NEW WORK REVIEW) notes, the CIA started the "Redsox-Redcap" operation against Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland back in the fifties. It was the agents' job to carry out provocations and to try to get the population to act against the socialist system in those countries.

In recent years many individuals with bogus diplomatic ranks have assembled under the "roof" of the American Embassy in Warsaw. They had all served in the same place -- CIA headquarters in Langley. Regular CIA agent (L. Stenberg) was for a long time "third secretary" at the American Embassy in Warsaw. He was exposed and expelled from the sovereign state.

One is reminded of a press conference at the Polish Foreign Ministry press center during which Polish security organs' staff presented detailed eveidence of Western agents' subversive and intelligence activity in Poland. It was revealed that U.S. special services were playing a big part in setting up opposition structures in Poland. This was manifested primarily in the provision of relevant instructions, financial and political support and the granting of communications channels with foreign countries and so forth. Through American Embassy representative in Warsaw Taylor, Polish counterrevolutionaries received large amounts in dollars. CIA agents posing as diplomats demanded that KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] members and sympathizers carry out antistate activity.

Counterrevolution outside Poalnd had been knocking together a front for some time. Back in 1975, for example, the "Free Poland" sabotage-terrorist organization was set up in the United States under the FBI's wing. Its job was to use "any methods" of combatting communism in Poland and other socialist community countries.

Again in 1975, a meeting of emigree riffraff, renegades who had betrayed their peoples' interests and ended up in the West, was held in Geneva under the auspices of the CIA. Some had simply fled "under cover of darkness," as they say; others had left by the so-called "Israeli channel." This motley assemblage, rent by internal squabbles, could only come up with the notorious "Human Rights Struggle" slogan. Provoctive speeches were made, plans were laid for setting up underground subversive centers and the call went out to Munich's Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe for more broadcasts to the socialist countries and for "assistance." And that is just what Langley was waiting for. It had long had Munich in mind as the main center for coordinating all actions against Poland. And for good reason.

At the start of the cold war, when Truman was still in the White House, world reaction turned the city into a refuge for spies and saboteurs. Gradually the number of emigre organizations and special services there rose to 200. Washington pinned great hopes on them and the CIA acted as coordinator and mentor. They took in Vlasovites, members of punitive squads, nationalists, adventurists and terrorists. "Psychological warfare" strike organs such as Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe were also set up there.

In the mid-seventies the CIA activated various anti-Polish centers and also the reactionary publications ANEKS, KURIER and KULTURA, printed in the United States and France. In this provocative campaign the espionage department did not overlook the so-called "Society for the Defense of Human Rights," based in Frankfurt am Main. This was not a difficult undertaking for the CIA chiefs; they had founded the "society" themselves in 1972.

A certain I. Agruzov remains to this day one of the most active members of that extreme reactionary organization. We are personally acquainted with this double-dyed anti-Soviet; we have talked with him at his headquarters on one of Frankfurt's central streets and we are well aware what prompted extremist representatives of Poland's Solidarity who are in the West to participate in the latest "conference" of Agruzov's "society." (Solidarity's activity in Poland was stopped on 13 December 1981, but with the support of the West certain Solidarists went underground and they continue to carry out subversive work against the Polish state -- authors' note.)

We were supplied with a brief biography of Agruzov by the cologne monthly BLAETTER FUER DEUTSHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK. We quote: "Ivan Agruzov is a functionary of the People's Labor Alliance (or NTS as this reactionary anti-Soviet organization is known for short -- authors' note) and is a member of the organization's so-called "closed sector." The sector members live in conditions of classic secrecy; they use false names and communicate with each other in code. It is also known that the sector specializes in terrorist and espionage operations against the socialist countries and for that purpose has intensive contacts with the secret services of the FRG and other Western countries."

Now let us add a few strokes to Agruzov's portrait, based on personal impressions. Note that on Agruzov's insistence our conversation was taped (by both parties), but first -- his office. On entering the building we asked to see Agruzov. A young man of impressive size and military bearing listened to our request and said "please wait." He disappeared and was gone a long while. Another young employee ran up to replace him. Their agitated faces betrayed the fact that the boss was not keen to see Soviet journalists. They muttered something, and the feeling was the Agruzov was in a state of perplexity. We realized that he was playing for time, calling some chief on the telephone about whether he should see us or not. Finally authorization was given and the bureau chief presented himself. There is no need to convey all the details of the long conversation. It touched on all kinds of topics. But its chief feature was the fact that Agruzov tried to pose as a "fighter for human rights," dissociating himself from his disgraceful past and equally vile present. But the article in BLAETTER FUER DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK (whose competence Agruzov did not deny) castigated him mercilessly.

We will quote another paragraph: "Yes, the 'society' conducts its subversive activity under the direct leadership and with the support of not only the NTS but Western secret services. Such extensive actions by the 'society' can scarcely be financed by its own relatively modest funds (membership costs around DM4)."

We asked about the little magazine which Arguzov publishes and in which he extols all manner of turncoats and criminals, emigres from the socialist countries. He replied that he "does not engage in politics" in the magazine or anywhere else. But let us cite a recent article in O DIARIO (Lisbon): "Ivan Agruzov once worked with the Hitlerite National Socialist Party. As a leader of the Society for the Defense of Human Rights, he was in charge of collecting funds for Poland's solidarity." Is it not political activity to support in another country an organization whose extremist leaders aim to overthrow the constitutional system and legal state power? The Solidarity ringleaders knew with whom they were dealing. And those so-called "fighters for the interests of Polish workers" were quick to express "profound gratitude" to the Nazi today for the material assistance he had provided.

We mentioned certain facts from our interlocutor's biography. We assume, Mr Agruzov, you have not forgotten where you were born? If you have forgotten we will refresh your memory: It was in Pechory, Pskovskaya Oblast. When the Germans took the city you went to serve in the German police to save your own skin and then you fled to the West with the retreating fascists. The war ended and you went with your fascist betrayer of the motherland diploma to the NTS. You were just the type they were looking for. In fact during the war the NTS has been an official branch of the Gestapo. Then the CIA found you through the NTS and it went on from there....

Maybe you are also going to deny that you have perfectly unimpeachable "teacher" training? Let us mention another detail: In the little town of Bad Wiessee (FRG), at the U.S. sabotage school, using the name "Viktor Ivanovich," you played the part of an instructor and taught spies your trade: terrorism. In 1953 you were preparing to make a "night raid" into USSR territory to carry out subversive work. It was foiled. Later you were given the job of assisting the "demoralization" of socialist Poland from within. When, on 13 December last year, the Polish counterrevolutionary rampage was halted, you began, on instructions from your bosses, to urge Poles to engage in underground activity. All futile, Mr Herald of "Psychological War."

Poland is not finding it easy, of course. There is still a lot to do to resurrect it. Counterrevolution has gone into hiding, but it has not disappeared. Some members have gone underground, others have settled in various capitalist countries, trying to strengthen contacts with the most reactionary forces from neofascists to leftwing extremists, all who have joined the imperialists, especially those on the other side of the Atlantic, in trying to drag Europe into the worst days of the cold war. Let us say once again that Poland's enemies are dangerous but, at the same time, it has true friends and also healthy forces whose support will get the country through the difficult period of ordeals.

As for the Soviet Union, it was and always will be a consistent fighter for peaceful skies above the planet, detente and disarmament. The Soviet Union was and always will be a true and reliable friend and ally of People's Poland.

TRYBUNA LUDU CITES SOVIET-POLISH ECONOMIC TIES

PM211425 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Apr, TASS -- The accords reached at the 24th session of the Polish-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation are and will be of great significance for strengthening Poland's cooperation with its most important economic partner, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU, organ of the PZPR Central Committee, writes in the article "Current and Long-Term Goals."

The decisions adopted by the commission create conditions for alleviating the Polish national economy's difficulties and preconditions for restoring equilibrium and for economic stabilization. These decisions are an example of the concretization of the accords reached during the Moscow visit of the Polish party and state delegation headed by W. Jaruzelski, TRYBUNA LUDU emphasizes.

In recent months, when, as a result of the economic sanctions against Poland by certain Western "partners" and also the well-known payment difficulties, there has been a sharp drop in Polish imports from those states, many enterprises and even sectors of Poland's processing industry have found themselves threatened by a halt in production. Industry is working at reduced power, utilizing 60-70 percent of its capacity. Under these conditions the fact that the proposal to utilize the reserves of the industrial potential has been welcomed in the Soviet Union is of unambiguous significance. Poland has not been left to its own devices in the face of the new obstacle erected by the crisis.

Experts from both countries have analyzed the production plans of more than 100 Polish enterprises and found solutions of mutual benefit. It is particularly important that these decisions can be implemented very quickly. It is impossible to overestimate the significance of such cooperation and its social and economic results.

Practice in the recent period has confirmed that those enterprises and sectors of the Polish national economy which cooperate closely with CEMA members are in a far better position and are not threatened with inactivity.

In the process of reorientation we wish to achieve three aims: to utilize the markets of fraternal countries, above all the capacious Soviet Market, for sales of Polish products; to create conditions for stable development not subject to the fluctuations in the state of the market in the world economy; and to reduce the Polish economy's excessive dependence on imports from capitalist countries, which is being used without pangs of conscience as a lever for political pressure, TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion.

JARUZELSKI, KADAR BEGIN BUDAPEST TALKS

LD212302 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Apr 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Today Hungarian-Polish talks began in Budapest. The Hungarian delegation is led by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, arrived in Hungary as the head of a party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic.

CEAUSESCU STOPS IN NOVOSIBIRSK 21 APRIL

LD211604 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Novosibirsk, 21 Apr, TASS -- The General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu made a short stopover in Novosibirsk today on his way home from the KPDR. At the airport he was welcomed and seen off by the leaders of the party and state organisations of Novosibirsk. The welcoming party included the Romanian Ambassador in the USSR Traian Dudas. Nicolae Ceausescu and the personages accompanying him visited Science City where they were acquainted with the work of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

YUGOSLAVIA'S LJUBICIC ARRIVES IN TASHKENT

LD211528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Army General Ljubicic, member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidium and federal secretary for national defense, arrived in Tashkent today from Moscow. He is in our country on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Ljubicic was received in Tashkent today by Comrade Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee.

TASS REPORTS SCHMIDT'S SPEECH 'CONTRADICTORY'

LD211646 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Bonn, 21 Apr, TASS -- The Congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany in Munich was addressed by the Federal Chancellor of the FRG, Deputy Party Chairman Helmut Schmidt. A considerable part of his speech was devoted to international questions, in particular problems of peace, disarmament and international security, East-West relations, including between the FRG and socialist countries. The chancellor's remarks were very contradictory. At first he said that the policy of peace is the basis on which the Bonn Social-Liberal coalition rests. For more than ten years, he said, we have striven by way of the policy of renouncing force and by means of treaties to establish and deepen trust between East and West. For this reason we expanded trade and economic cooperation with socialist countries.

Helmut Schmidt noted that partnership in the field of security does not remove the differences and contradictions existing between the two systems and that this fact is not concealed either in Geneva, in Madrid or Bonn. But, he stressed, partnership in the field of security reflects our "understanding of the fact that it is only jointly that we will be able to avert war, that it is only through joint efforts that we can protect from destruction both Europe and North America. This requires negotiations, cooperation and detente. This requires renunciation of the use of force, readiness for dialogue and moderation in political actions, both in words and in deeds.

The FRG chancellor declared in favour of political dialogue between the United States and the USSR which is especially necessary, as he put it, "in critical times". He supported the idea of a Soviet-American summit meeting stressing that he expected of it new important impulses in the field of arms control and disarmament meeting the interests of both states.

But by their essence most of the subsequent remarks by the federal chancellor on the theme of international security contradicted what he had said before that, contradicted the preconditions formulated by him himself. Thus, Schmidt indirectly expressed his understanding of the position of Washington which refused to ratify the SALT-2 treaty. "Not a single power in the world will voluntarily ratify an unequal disarmament treaty", he said.

Arising in connection with this are a number of questions that were left unanswered by Schmidt. Continuing unabated in the United States is the discussion between those who recognise that parity exists between the USSR and the USA, that the SALT-2 treaty put on record the existence of this parity and aimed at lessening the level of military confrontation, and those who from the very outset questioned the value of the treaty, demanded its radical revision, demanded the renunciation of the treaty and altogether of the process of limiting strategic offensive arms since such accords restrict the freedom of action of the United States. As is known, the opponents of this treaty, based on the principle of equality and rejecting the idea of military superiority, include those who now hold key posts in the present Reagan administration.

President Reagan himself and his defence minister have openly stated the striving of the United States to achieve military superiority at all costs, to make the United States the number one military power capable of forcing its decision on any state in any part of the world. Helmut Schmidt's remarks at the Congress of the Social Democratic Party of Germany show that the logic of this grouping is closest to him, that closest to him are the leaders for whom not only the settlement provided for by the SALT-2 treaty but the very principles of this treaty are alien and unacceptable.

Helmut Schmidt repeated in his speech the standard and absolutely groundless theses of Western propaganda that the Soviet Union, starting with 1976, allegedly conducted a one-sided arms race while the West was ostensibly inactive.

He reduces the entire problem of security in Europe to rejection by the USSR and the United States of medium range missiles while totally ignoring in the process, just as the United States and other NATO countries, the existence of the U.S. forward-based means, namely, air and sea launched ones. He appears not to notice that weapons of this class ballistic missiles and bombers -- are in the possession also of Britain and France. In an attempt to give greater weight to his arbitrary and far-fetched evaulations, Helmut Schmidt permmitted himself rude and unseemly attacks against the Soviet Union.

Dwelling further on the Geneva talks, the chancellor spoke in the sense that in the event of a failure of these talks the new American medium range missiles will be deployed in Western Europe starting with the end of 1983. Just as in a number of other instances, he again sidestepped the question that success of these talks depends not on one but on both sides, that it is the American side that is doing everything so far to avoid constructive talks intended to achieve accord. More than that, in obvious contradiction with the earlier stated thesis about partnership Schmidt said that the threat of the deployment of new American arms should put pressure on the Soviet Union, should induce it to make greater concessions, to accept the demands of the United states. What has the partnership got to do with this? Is it not too freely that Schmidt is interpreting the principle of renunciation of the use of force? For what he is saying can hardly be assessed otherwise than the preaching of the policy "from positions of strength".

In his speech Helmut Schmidt also dwelt on the economic situation of the FRG and on the development of international economic relations, noting that close cooperation with the West, first of all in the economic sphere. He intimated that in economic matters the FRG will further pursue its own strategy based on its own interests and taking into account the interests of the European Economic Community.

Helmut Schmidt devoted a considerable part of his speech to the FRG's domestic problems. In particular he spoke about the growth of mass unemployment and inflation, about the growing state debt, the balance of payment deficit and other monetary and financial difficulties that have been exacerbated by the American policy of high bank prime rates, and also about the shortage of energy resources, pollution of the environment and other crisis phenomena.

Helmut Schmidt's speech got a mixed reaction because his evaluations differed in many ways from how many delegates to the Congress of the West German Social Democrats understand the internal and international situation.

TASS NOTES MARCHAIS REMARKS AT CP CONFERENCE

LD211954 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 21 Apr, TASS -- Georges Marchais, general secretary of the French Communist Party, spoke here at a conference of the secretaries and members of the bureaus of the French Communist Party organizations of Paris and its suburbs. After the left-wing forces' victory at last year's elections, a number of measures have been taken in France and led to indisputable improvements, he said. Some of them such as the nationalization and decentralization of local self-government have become real reforms of state structures. At the same time action by the working people has made it possible to secure the satisfaction of a number of demands, for example, a shortening of the working week. However, serious problems remain unresolved -- unemployment, social inequality, low purchasing power of the population and insufficiently wide rights of workers at enterprises.

In his speech Georges Marchais also touched upon matters of struggle for peace and disarmament. At present he stated that peace movement has enveloped all continents, Europe, in particular. Mass demonstrations involving hundreds of thousands of people took place in the FRG, Italy, Britain, and in the United States itself. The demonstrators protested against the deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe and against the creation of the neutron bomb. In France, a Paris appeal for peace and disarmament has been signed by half a million people.

In this struggle, George Marchais said, the French Communists pursue one goal: to uphold the interests of France and the interests of all people of the world. Therefore we welcome any initiative aimed at strengthening peace and disarmament. Some reproach us that we support only the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and socialist countries. Let the United States and other capitalist states, for their part, advance such initiatives. We shall only welcome that, George Marchais stated.

PRAVDA ON FOUNDING CONGRESS OF CATALONIAN CP

PM211137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 82 p 4

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev report: "Congress of Catalonian Communists"]

[Excerpts] Madrid, 16 Apr -- The congress of the Communist Party of Catalonia [PCC] -- the former left wing of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia -- has taken place over the course of 4 days in Barcelona. Taking part in the work of the congress were 926 delegates representing the PCC's 7,500 members.

The congress delegates paid great attention to the discussion of the party's tasks in the struggle for the Catalonian working people's interests and the unity of the workers movement and against rising unemployment and the working population's declining living standards.

The congress delegates expressed themselves against Spain's entry into NATO and the presence of foreign military bases on Spanish territory and against the country's membership in the Common Market.

The congress made a number of amendments to the rules, which describe the PCC as a revolutionary party based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The congress documents sharply criticize "Eurocommunism," which is assessed as a manifestation of reformism and opportunism in the communist movement and which on the international plane is manifested above all in constant attacks on the socialist countries and ultimately leads to the renunciation of socialism.

The congress elected the Central Committee and other leading organs of the party. P. Ardiaca was elected chairman and J. Ramos general secretary.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES AUSTRIA'S SINOWATZ IN KREMLIN

LD211612 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS -- The Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov today received in the Kremlin the Vice Chancellor and Minister of Education and Arts of the Austrian Republic Fred Sinowatz, who is on an official visit in the Soviet Union.

The favourable development of relations between the USSR and Austria was noted with satisfaction during the conversation. Soviet-Austrian cooperation in the political, economic and also cultural fields has expanded in the time since the last meeting on the level of heads of government of the two countries in Vienna in April of last year. When views were exchanged on the prospects of the further development of Soviet-Austrian economic ties attention was drawn to the favourable prospects that are created for the deepening of these ties to the mutual benefit of both sides by the long-term programme of economic, scientific-technical and industrial cooperation for the period of 1981-1990.

Nikolay Tikhonov stated the consistent and immutable nature of the Soviet Union's line of developing constructive cooperation between the USSR and neutral Austria on the basis of the principles of the peaceful coexistence of states wich different social systems and also the state treaty with Austria.

The common striving of the Soviet Union and Austria for ensuring international peace and continuing the process of detente was stressed and it was noted that concrete efforts undertaking in this direction by each of the countries acquire a still greater importance in conditions of the present aggravation of the international situation.

Taking part in the conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere were the USSR Minister of Culture Pyotr Demichev and also the Austrian Ambassador in the USSR Helmut Liedermann and State Secretary at the Federal Chancellor's Office Adolf Nussbaumer.

FINLAND PREPARED TO HOST U.S.-USSR SUMMIT

LD201938 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 20 Apr 82

[Text] Helsinki, 20 Apr, TASS -- Finland is ready to create in a brief period of time conditions for a meeting of leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States at a summit level. This was stated in an interview to Finnish radio, commenting on Leonid Brezhnev's reply to a PRAVDA correspondent, by acting chief of the political department of Finland's Foreign Ministry Rikhard Muller. Finland would be pleased to be the host country for such a meeting.

Bonn, 20 Apr TASS -- The hope that a Soviet-American summit meeting will be held not later than in 1982 has been expressed at a meeting of the Presidium of the Free Democratic Party. The Presidium noted that if such a meeting took place, "it would promote the interests of peace and cooperation in the whole world, it would exert a favourable impact on negotiations on disarmament and peaceful settlement of conflicts in various parts of the world."

TASS REPORTS NEW ISRAELI ATTACK ON LEBANON

LD211510 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Beirut, 21 Apr, TASS -- Israeli planes today bombed southern suburbs of Beirut and the town of Ad-Damur situated to the south of the capital. Loud bomb explosions are heard in Beirut. The bombing raid is continuing.

Further Report

LD211644 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Beirut, 21 Apr, TASS -- Israel today staged a fresh bandit sally against sovereign Lebanon. In the second half of the day Israeli Air Force planes barbarously bombed southern suburbs of the Lebanese capital, Palestinian refugee camps and the city of Ad-Damur situated to the south of Beirut. As a result extensive damage was caused and Beirut's international airport was closed down. Civilian casualties are reported.

Earlier, Israel more than once bombed densely-populated districts of the Lebanese capital and other Lebanese cities. Only as a result of an air raid on Beirut's Fahni District last July more than 300 people were killed and over a thousand wounded.

It is stressed in the local political circles that Israeli militarists are staging aggressive acts with the knowledge and support of the United States which later invariably shields the aggressor and vetoes UN Security Council resolutions condemning Tel Aviv's crimes.

COMMENTARY ON ISRAELI RAIDS' SIGNIFICANCE

Sinai Withdrawal, U.S. Veto

LD212020 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Apr 82

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by A. Timoshkin]

[Text] This afternoon two squadrons of Israeli aircraft carried out heavy raids on Ad-Damur and Beirut. This was reported by various Lebanese sources and by the UNIFIL command. The raid resulted in vast destruction and many human casualties. Palestinian air defense systems opened fire on the aggressors' planes. The raid lasted 15 minutes.

The air raids on Ad-Damur and Beirut can only mean the beginning of the large-scale Israeli aggression on Lebanon, whose preparation was completed a few days ago. The Lebanese Government, the Palestinian resistance movement, the Lebanese national progressive forces and even Western sources have frequently warned of the likelihood of such aggression. The Lebanese Government asked the United Nations and certain states of the world to make concerted efforts to prevent the aggression. Now the air raids on Ad-Damur and Beirut by the Israeli aircraft make the need for such efforts still more urgent.

What is significant is the fact that the Israeli raids on Lebanon came on the day when the Israeli Government decided to withdraw from Sinai following tireless efforts by U.S. Under Secretary of State Stoessel and Israeli Prime Minister Begin and after the Egyptian president accepted all the Israeli terms. Israel's air raid on Lebanon also came after the U.S. delegate in the Security Council vetoed the draft resolution which condemns the bloody crime of the Israeli military at Al-Aqsa mosque.

'Holy Alliance' With U.S.

LD212024 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush in the speech to the congress of Zionist organizations in Washington has publicly reiterated that Israel's interests are considered holy as far as the United States is concerned.

He said we are strategic allies and friends and place our commitments to Israel above anything.

What was Tel Aviv's reaction to this? Tel Aviv readied its tanks along Lebanon's borders and sent its paratroop units into the southern Lebanon area controlled by Sa'd Haddad. Israel prepared itself for a large-scale invasion of southern Lebanon region.

Today the Israeli Air Force attacked Beirut and Damur. At the same time, the occupation authorities intensified their bloody terrorism against Palestinian inhabitants on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. The Palestinian people are now being stifled by the so-called autonomy chain and hundreds of old men, women and children are being annihilated. What is Washington's reaction to all this?

Washington prepared quick legislation to increase U.S. military and other assistance to Tel Aviv. In the Security Council, the U.S. delegate used the veto to prevent the condemnation of the bloody crimes being committed by the Israeli invaders against the Palestinian Arab people. Washington advised the Arabs not to support Israel. [sentence as heard]

Washington's strategic ally tried those who rebelled against the occupation regime. A recent example of such an unjust trial is that of 5 Palestinian youths and their imprisonment for several months because they resisted the occupation authorities and the destruction of their parents' homes where at least 10 persons were living in each house. Even members of the Israeli military court which tried and sentenced these Palestinian youths were compelled to admit that the actions of these youths were in reply to police provocations.

These and other crimes by the Zionist occupiers are being committed under their holy alliance with Washington -- the alliance which is aimed at perpetuating Israel's occupation of the Arab territories and at compelling the Arab peoples to agree to Washington's ambition to dominate the Middle East.

But the heroic Palestinian people, who are courageously continuing their unequal struggle against the occupiers and their protectors, are a stumbling bloc on the road to implement such ambitions. There is no doubt that this struggle will become more effective if all the Arab states join it, not just by words but by deeds, too.

U.S. Aid 'Incursion Prelude'

LD212320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1820 GMT 21 Apr 82

[By TASS observer Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr (TASS) -- At UN headquarters in New York has been resumed at the emergency session of the UN General Assembly on the Palestinian question. It has been convened in connection with the recent decision of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries, which has once more confirmed the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine for self-determination and has called for an end to Israeli military aggression against the Palestinians.

Quite recently, at its special emergency session, the United Nations by an overwhelming majority severely condemned Zionist and imperialist circles in connection with a blatant act of lawlessness: the annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights. The General Assembly justly qualified Tel Aviv's bandit act as an aggressive step which had been possible only thanks to candid U.S. encouragement of the expansionists.

However, the Israeli aggressors, nurturing sinister plans to seize lands which have been Arab from time immemorial, persist in carrying out an expansionist policy, relying on Washington's unconditional military, political and economic support. Tel Aviv is openly preparing a largescale intervention in southern Lebanon to destroy detachments of the Palestinian resistance.

On 21 April Israeli Phantom planes intensively bombed southern suburbs of Beirut and a number of population centers south of the Lebanese capital. In the opinion of political observers this is the prelude to an incursion by Israeli forces into the sovereign territory of Lebanon.

Meanwhile the United States, at a session of the UN Security Council, vetoed a draft resolution submitted by a group of Arab and Muslim countries, condemning the barbaric terrorist acts of the Israeli occupation forces, including the shooting of worshippers at the Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem. This has once more exposed the unsavory role played by the United States in order to protect the frenzied Israeli aggressors who are making brazen attempts on the sovereignty and national independence of the Arab countries.

It is well-known that the United States, endeavoring at any cost to establish its dominion in the Near and Middle East, looks upon Israel as the most loyal ally in the region, an ally in imperialist piracy. It is also known that Washington is continually increasing Tel Aviv's war machine, which serves as the main instrument of the policy of aggression and expansion of Israel's ruling circles. It is at the insistence of the Pentagon that it is planned to increase military aid to Israel in 1983 to $1.7 billion -- $300 million more than in the current year. The secret military pact between Washington and Tel Aviv is expressed not only in deliveries of arms to Israel but in the holding of joint maneuvers, in the consent of Tel Aviv "hawks" to grant bases on Israeli territory for the Rapid Deployment Forces -- the gendarme crops of U.S. imperialism who are destined to quash liberation movements.

All this is part of the hegemonist aspirations of the United States in the region, striving at all costs to expand its military "presence" here, in particular to acquire new military bases as a bridgehead for aggression against independent Arab countries. Nor can official Washington be reconciled to the failure of the Camp David deal, whose real aim was to put together under the aegis of the United States a military political alliance directed against the USSR, progressive Arab countries and the national liberation movements.

The U.S. actions reflect the obstructionist position occupied by American diplomacy in the UN during the discussion of Middle East problems. Washington has essentially reduced its role in this world forum to the protection of a pro-imperialist policy of aggression and annexation.

There is no doubt that the U.S. actions will lead to its complete isolation in the United Nations and to the failure of its imperial course in this organization. The reckless policy of dictat and brazen blackmail is doomed to failure.

PRAVDA CONDEMNS ISRAELI 'LAWLESSNESS, TYRANNY'

LD200850 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2134 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr (TASS) -- Recently a monstrous evil was perpetrated in Jerusalem, Yuriy Glukhov writes in PRAVDA. "A certain Alan Gary Goodman, an Israeli of American origin, armed with an automatic rifle and conveniently positioned fired for a half hour on an unarmed crowd of Arabs coming out of the Al-Aqsa mosque, one of the most respected sacred places of Islam. Before he was disarmed he had killed five and wounded several dozen people."

An outburst of indignation, the author says, has with new force and for the umpteenth time shaken the Arab territories occupied by Israel. A 7-day strike is taking place in Jerusalem, on the West Bank of the Jordan River, in the Gaza Strip and on the Golan Heights. The protest movement against Tel Aviv's atrocities and its flouting of the elementary human rights and of the rights of the Palestinian people has seized Arab and Muslim countries, and literally the entire world.

"But Tel Aviv is setting in motion its old 'argument,' violence. Each crime brings a new crime in its wake. It is by no mere chance that the Goodman shootings were followed by shootings in Gaza. Murders perpetrated by an individual have turned into mass reprisals.

The article says that each year in April the Palestinians mark "prisoner day." "Now Israeli prisons are full to bursting point. Thousands of people languish inside. An entire people, deprived of the right to an independent and free existence, to create its own state, has become a prisoner of Zionism." There is nothing strange in the fact, the article stresses, that the champions of "human rights" across the ocean do not notice the lawlessness and tyranny created by the Israeli military in the Near East, in the same way they close their eyes to the atrocities of the junta in El Salvador or Chile. Everything that goes on on the occupied Arab territories or in southern Lebanon occurs with Washington's knowledge, with the help of U.S. weapons and under the canopy of the Camp David agreements formulated by the United States.

But, the author sums up, it is in vain that Washington and Tel Aviv gratify themselves by dreaming that they will be able to impose upon the Arab peoples an inequitable peace and perpetuate the Israeli occupation of the occupied territories and force them to be reconciled with the hegemonist claims of U.S. imperialism in this region. "The struggle which is flaring up among the Arab peoples for their rights and for an authentic Near East settlement is an object lesson to the aggressor and his protectors. What is happening on the territories occupied by Israel is an uprising in a Palestinian ghetto."

IZVESTIYA VIEWS LEBANESE TENSION, SINAI PULLOUT

PM201415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 5

[L. Koryavin article: "Sinai Mirages"]

[Text] Where the green hills of Ar-Rashidiyah and An-Naqurah slope down to the Mediterranean, the airwaves are full of callsigns. This is radio traffic between the Israeli troop units close to the Lebanese border. The number of units is causing serious concern. A powerful military strike force is poised over Lebanon. The covers are off Israeli guns, tank tracks are rolling over the ground and Phantoms are constantly in the air....

The Lebanese border region is one of the springboards of Israeli aggression in the Near East -- one of them, but not the only one. They also include the Golan Heights region, the West Bank of the Jordan and the Sinai Peninsula. But the fact that the safety catches are now off the detonators in the "Lebanese springboard" is of special concern. Above all, it is another act showing Tel Aviv's militarist ambitions. Tel Aviv has not only massed large formations on the Lebanese border -- which are not simply marking time there -- Israel is already "flexing its muscles" and Israeli generals are already drawing attack arrows on their maps.

Some information about the Israeli invasion plans has percolated to the press. For instance, Tel Aviv intends to make a "deep breach in Lebanese territory, to dismember and strike against the Lebanese national patriotic forces and the detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement."

Of course, the detailed plans for the invasion of Lebanon are marked "top secret," reposing in the safes of the Israeli General Staff, but there is naturally a basis for what the Arab and Western press is writing today about Tel Aviv's war preparations. The threat to Lebanon is real, as is the possibility of large-scale aggressive operations by Tel Aviv against the country.

Long ago, Israel opened one of the fronts of struggle against the Arab people on the Lebanese borders. It is waging an undeclared war, threatening the sovereignty and integrity of this long-suffering state.

Tel Aviv became particularly aggressive after the conclusion of the separate Camp David deal, which untied its hands since the deal's instigators effectively gave the "go-ahead" for the implementation of the country's expansionist schemes. In short, the tragedy of Lebanon is a result of Camp David, which gave the Israelis a mandate for annexation and was a betrayal of the Arab peoples' national interests.

The "Lebanese factor" has a number of aspects for Tel Aviv. The first is the main, strategic one: Tel Aviv wants to create a breach there and to drive a wedge into the front of the Arab peoples' national liberation movements, for the Lebanese national patriotic forces and the Palestinian resistance detachments, which have long been countering Israel's intrigues, are some of the main detachments of that front. Tel Aviv is also using the "Lebanese springboards" as a proving ground for testing new types of American weapons. The notorious "strategic cooperation" agreement concluded between the United States and Israel is being put into practice there. Finally, in planning aggression against Lebanon the Israeli generals are also preparing to strike against Syrian troops, which are there under an inter-Arab agreement, carrying out peace-keeping and public order functions. Moreover, with the seizure of southern regions of Lebanon the Israeli Army is planning to move to new lines on the border with Syria and to take up advantageous positions for the struggle against that state.

The disturbing events on the "Lebanese springboard" show that the overall situation in the Near East is again approaching crisis point. It is that situation that needs to be taken into account when you analyze the reasons for and consequences of today's Israeli militarist preparations. Moreover, little Lebanon needs to be looked at from the viewpoint of the large schemes that the United States is pursuing in the Near East region together with Israel, for U.S. policy is yet another destabilizing factor in the Near East situation and Washington is an accomplice in many unsavory actions perpetrated against the Arab states. The United States is not only giving Israel constant military and financial support, it is openly siding with it even when Tel Aviv's actions run counter to the generally accepted norms of international law. There is not just the support of the lobbyists in Capitol corridors, but vigorous encouragement of Tel Aviv's illegal actions by U.S. officials from the platform, for instance, of a lofty international organ such as the United Nations.

It is paradoxical but a fact that the only country in the world that owes its emergence to the United Nations is fiercely opposed to that international forum. Israel's rulers were virtually prepared to throw stones at the glass skyscraper on the East River. This was just recently, when the UN General Assembly adopted by an overwhelming majority of votes a resolution emphatically condemning Israel for annexing the Golan Heights, which belong to Syria. The document points out that "Israel's actions show with the utmost clarity that it is not a peace-loving UN member state and is not fulfilling its obligations under the Charter." That is a serious charge. There were no similar precedents in UN practice.

The overwhelming majority of UN member states were profoundly angered by the behaviour of the American representatives. Having vetoed a Security Council resolution condemning the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights, the U.S. diplomats conducted an active game behind the scenes to frustrate the adoption of a similar movement by the General Assembly. All their maneuvers showed that Washington, with its ideas of "strategic consensus" -- that is, is desire to unite Israel with certain Arab countries in a unified alliance under the Camp David banner -- with its proclamation of what is claimed to be a "balanced" and "impartial" U.S. policy in the Near East, simply wanted to twist the Arab world around its little finger. The Arab world naturally got angry and emphatically rejected Washington's maneuvers. Even so-called "moderate" -- in the U.S. interpretation -- Arab states showed legitimate wariness regarding the real aims of American policy in the Near East.

Subsequent events have shown that Tel Aviv regarded the U.S. support as a "guide to action" and as encouragement of its own outrages. Today the Israeli authorities are trying to implement in the West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza the same annexation operations they mounted in the eastern part of Jerusalem and just recently in the Golan Heights, which belong to the Syrian Arab Republic. But neither Israeli police nor troop units can contain the "ninth wave" of people's anger that has swept the occupied territories. The Arabs are resolutely demanding the liberation of their territories and the satisfaction of the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights, including their right to create their own national home.

It is indicative that the toughening of Israel's positions, the preparation of aggression against Lebanon and the outrages in the West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza are taking place on the eve of the planned withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai, scheduled for 25 April this year. Western propaganda is presenting the fact of the evacuation of the Israeli occupying forces as virtually the "apotheosis of Camp David" and a "major step" along the road to establishing peace in the Near East. But that is really only propaganda.

In actual fact, what is being implemented are processes preplanned in Washington and Tel Aviv to ensure that the latter retains and the United States acquires advantageous strategic positions in the region. They are operating according to the old colonial scheme: "Depart in order to remain" -- that is, while formally evacuating the Israeli contingents from the Sinai, to retain the "Sinai springboard" and use it at any moment for military purposes against the Arab states. In the present instance it is a case of a change of guard: Israeli troops are leaving and American troops are filling the vacuum; one occupation is replaced by another. As the Beirut newspaper AS-SAFIR graphically remarked, "Israel's departure from the Sinai region is as shifting and insubstantial as a mirage, for the Camp David separate agreements are calculated to produce one-sided advantages for Tel Aviv and its patrons."

Indeed, take the appendix to the Camp David treaty. That makes the proviso that Egypt can extend its defense lines only along the Western shore of the Sinai Peninsula, adjoining the Suez Canal. The rest of the area stretching to the east, into the heart of the territory of the peninsula, will be occupied by foreign troops, mostly American. Some people would in general like to leave the line of the Suez Canal forever as an "artificial border" with Egypt, from which it is only a little over 100 km to the capital, Cairo. Moreover, voices are now being heard in Tel Aviv that the Israeli troops will not leave Sinai at the planned time at all. The policy of blackmail and threats is being continued there.

Back when the Camp David deal was concluded, the United States promised Israel that it would "compensate" for its withdrawal from Sinai with sizable military deliveries. The list of these ran to many more pages than the actual "peace treaty" concluded between Israel and Egypt. Now that the specific date for the Israeli invaders' departure from the Sinai Peninsula is approaching, Washington is deliberately dramatizing events. It is calling the withdrawal of the aggressors' forces a "difficult ordeal" for Israel and is again speaking of the need for "incentive actions." The U.S. Government has just asked Congress to approve a record aid program for Israel amounting to $2,485 million.

A UPI correspondent reported from Washington that an official U.S. Government spokesman emphasized that the giving of aid to and continued support for Israel "are the unshakable basic principle of American foreign policy in the Near East." It is easy to decipher this diplomatic phrase: The United States will give military and financial support to the Tel Aviv expansionists, who are hatching plans for aggression against Lebanon and committing outrages on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza.

Meanwhile, the United States has embarked on the "assimilation" of the Sinai Peninsula. The first American troop contingents have arrived there. Washington makes no secret of the fact that the purpose in stationing them is not maintenance of peace and order but extensive deployment, with a view to using Sinai as a springboard against the Arab states.

Symbolically, the American troops in Sinai will include a subunit of the American 82d Airborne Rapid Deployment Force. As J. Middleton writes in the New York TIMES, Pentagon circles have disclosed that "in the event of an emergency" these units may be used "to mount operations outside Sinai."

Thus the United States along with Israel is fueling tension in the Near East. By continuing to follow the course of separate deals, they are opposing an all-embracing settlement of the protracted Near East crisis and adopting positions alien to the Arab peoples' interests.

FURTHER DETAILS NOTED IN QOTBZADEH'S PLOT

GF211750 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, reports of the discovery of an antigovernment plot in Iran hatched by former Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh have attracted the attention of the press both in Iran and around the world. The arrest of Qotbzadeh, the organizer of the plot, and his subsequent confession broadcast by Iranian television clearly show that international imperialism and counterrevolutionary forces inside Iran and abroad still hope to topple the present government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to remarks by Iranian officials, the plotters intended to destroy the area where Ayatollah Khomeyni's residence is located in order to deprive the national leadership of its leader and thus bring down the regime of the Islamic Republic. The facts that Hojjat ol-Eslam Reyshahri, the head of the military tribunal, revealed in his Tehran press conference show that the initial steps in the plot were taken by the CIA, Israel and the Pahlavi family. These forces opposed to the Iranian people cannot forgive the present Iranian leadership, which has rid the country of the blight of their influence and has followed an independent foreign policy.

Even though Qotbzadeh was only the instrument of the will of the special U.S. and Israeli services, his character reflects that of his masters. The revolutionary showmanship and the sellout by the former foreign minister were revealed when he assumed this post. Furthermore, Qotbzadeh, in order to ensure the happiness of his U.S. and Israeli masters, gave full financial aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who sought shelter in Iran at the time.

While discussing the character of the head of the plotters, we must add that in the spring of 1980 he did his best to stop the trial of the Americans accused of espionage and other acts of sabotage against Iran. Later on the reason for such efforts became clear: On 20 December SOBH-E AZADEGAN published a photocopy of a $1 million check donated to Mr Qotbzadeh by a charitable American. It is clear that such a report requires no comment.

Thus the situation became clear. The plotters have been arrested and their activities have been revealed publicly. However, this timely question comes to mind: Will the imperialists and reactionaries cease their plots against Iran? Considering the entire experience of the methods of operation by the CIA and its Israeli counterpart, we can justifiably say that the answer is no, they will not end such acts.

IZVESTIYA Report

PM211315 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report from unattributed "The World Today" feature: "Iran: Another Link"]

[Text] The antigovernment plot headed by former Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh was another link in the chain of attempts by the United States to overthrow the Islamic republic regime.

This was stated in an interview with Iran's agency by Hojjat ol-Eslam (M. Savedzhi), a deputy in the Iranian Majlis. After Ayatollah Khomeyni had been murdered by the plotters, the deputy disclosed, pseudoreligious figures intended to announce their support for the instigators of the plot, TASS reports.

CONGRATULATIONS SENT TO SYRIAN LEADERS

Brezhnev Message

PM201337 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Syrian Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet people and myself, I cordially congratulate you, Comrade President, and the people of the friendly Syrian Arab Republic on your national holiday -- the 36th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops from Syrian soil.

Syria's just struggle against Israeli aggression and the intrigues of imperialism and its principled course toward rallying the Arab peoples and establishing lasting peace in the Near East have won deserved respect from the Soviet people and the peace-loving, progressive forces of the entire world. The Soviet Union will continue unswervingly to support the Syrian people's efforts aimed at consolidating national independence, implementing progressive socioeconomic transformations, and attaining an all-embracing settlement in the Near East.

I express confidence that the broad ties between our countries, reinforced by the treaty on friendship and cooperation, will be further developed for the benefit of the Soviet and Syrian peoples and in the interests of international peace and security.

I wish you personally good health and happiness and the friendly Syrian people well-being, progress and prosperity.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Tikhonov Message

PM201353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] TASS -- N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, has sent 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, chairmen of the Syrian Council of Ministers, a telegram in which, on behalf of the Soviet Government and himself, he cordially congratulated him on a national holiday -- the 36th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops from Syrian territory. N.A. Tikhonov wished the friendly Syrian people prosperity and successes in their struggle against the Israeli aggressors and the intrigues of imperialism and reaction and for the consolidation of national independence and social progress.

The Soviet Union, the telegram states, is confident that relations between our countries, built on the firm foundation of the treaty on friendship and cooperation, will continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of the Soviet and Syrian peoples and in the interests of peace in the Near East and throughout the world.

U.S., SOUTH AFRICA BEHIND ZIMBABWE INCIDENTS

LD161054 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 16 Apr 82

["Conspiracy Against Zimbabwe" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 16 Apr, TASS -- "Zimbabwe has now been added to the list of the independent African countries against which the Reagan administration is waging 'an undeclared war,'" Sergey Kulik writes in the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA. Behind the numerous acts of terror against that youngest African state one can clearly see Washington's ill will. In so doing the Americans are coordinating their subversive activities with Pretoria.

Thus, it has been established at the trial in Bulawayo of a group of plotters, who were planning to overthrow the republic's legitimate government, that the putschists had been sent from the South African Republic and were associated with U.S. secret services and American mercenaries.

"It has been announced recently that a South African spy ring was uncovered in Zimbabwe's territory, the commentary says. It was headed by a certain Price, who was described as a "frequent visitor to the U.S. Embassy in Salisbury." On the criminal record of the South African and Western secret services coordinated by the CIA is the explosion engineered at the headquarters of the ruling ZANU-PF [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] party in December last year, a number of acts of sabotage on Zimbabwe's roads and strategic facilities."

"The liquidation of another Western spy ring is evidence of the fact that the secret services of the imperialist countries have not given up their attempts at sidetracking Zimbabwe from the course of progressive socio-economic transformations and its support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa," the author of the article points out.

"Observers also assess as a provocation against the sovereign Zimbabwe Republic the hospitable welcome which was accorded in the USA to Walter, one of the leaders of the former South Rhodesian regime, who is on a Washington-sponsored tour of a number of capitalist countries," the commentary says.

"As the white ex-minister frankly said, in the American capital, where he met with high-ranking representatives of the Reagan administration and Congress, 'all doors were open' to him."

"As is stressed in the recently published 'Report of a Special Group of U.S. Experts on Southern Africa,' the leading capitalist countries and the South African Republic have launched against Zimbabwe an 'economic offensive', as a result of which the republic has already suffered a loss of hundreds of million dollars."

NICARAGUA READY FOR DIALOGUE WITH U.S.

LD212142 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 21 Apr 82

["'Gunboat' Policy in Action" -- TASS headline, by TASS news analyst Anatoliy Medvedenko]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS -- According to a report of foreign news agencies, Nicaragua's ambassador at the United Nations sent to United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and to the chairman of the United Nations Security Council a letter confirming Nicaragua's readiness for a dialogue with the United States with the aim of normalizing relations. The letter also expressed a serious concern of the Nicaraguan authorities with the United States' continued provocative actions against Nicaragua.

As is known, several days ago Nicaragua officially suggested that the Reagan administration name a specific date for talks on settling relations between the two countries.

In the opinion of the Nicaraguans, these talks should be held in the Mexican capital and should be based on the principles advanced by Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo.

It should be noted that this is not the first case when the Nicaraguan Government shows good will, striving for cooperation with the United States and its neighbours. While not giving up its intentions to develop the revolutionary process in the country, it expressed many times a readiness to sign non-aggression pacts with Honduras and Costa Rica, to maintain friendly relations with the United States on the basis of the principles of non-interference and mutual respect.

Washington, however, reacts in a peculiar way to these proposals prompted by the need to normalize the situation in Central America. Far from heeding these proposals, Washington steps up preparation for an armed aggression against Nicaragua. Flights of U.S. spy planes over Nicaragua's territory continue. Terrorists from among mercenaries continue blowing up bridges, kill Nicaraguan peasants, activists. Thousands of former punitives, Somozists, with Washington's blessing are training in military camps in the U.S. state Florida.

By all these actions, it is sought to create in Nicaragua an atmosphere of instability which would be favourable for the implementation of the U.S. aggressive plans against that country. The United States has of late been resorting to outright blackmail, striving to compel the Nicaraguans to abandon their chosen road. It is precisely for this purpose that a destroyer equipped with nuclear weapons appeared in Nicaragua's territorial waters. Despite the protests of the Nicaraguan authorities, the destroyer remains in the Nicaraguan waters. Besides that, three more U.S. warships appeared close to the Nicaraguan coast. "There is no doubt that our people witness another provocation which is one more manifestation of the U.S. aggressive policy against Nicaragua," the Nicaraguan newspaper BARRICADA writes in this connection.

SUPREME SOVIET OFFICIAL RECEIVES GUAYNESE VP

LD212036 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr, TASS -- Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Ivan Polyakov today received the vice president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana Steve Naraine, who is making a stopover in the Soviet Union.

Taking part in the friendly conversation were Deputy Head of the Department of International Ties of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Svyatoslav Bondarenko and Guyana's Ambassador in the USSR Philip Nathaniel Chan.

BREZHNEV ATTENDS LENIN BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

LD221320 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 22 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Apr, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev and other leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state are attending a celebration meeting that opened in Moscow today. It is devoted to the 112th anniversary of Lenin's birth.

Television Relay

LD221304 [Editorial Report] During a live relay by Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian beginning at 1255 GMT on 22 April of celebrations in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses devoted to the anniversary of Lenin's birth, CPSU General Secretary Brezhnev is identified as being among those present and is shown walking to the podium.

After Brezhnev is seen making his way to the podium, the camera shows Politburo member Viktor Grishin rising to introduce as the first speaker Politburo member and KGB Chairman Yuriy Andropov. The camera then pans the rostrum from left to right showing the following leaders in attendance: Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, Politburo members Konstantin Chernenko, Brezhnev, Grishin, Nikolay Tikhonov, Andropov, Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov and Academy of Sciences President Alesksandrov.

The relay ends at 1400 GMT following Andropov's speech.

CHERNENKO WRITES IN KOMMUNIST ON LENINIST THEORY

LD211407 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0835 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Apr (TASS) -- "Not ideological and organizational amorphousness, but ideopolitical and organizational unity, which has as its basis faithfulness to the principles of Marxism and scientific communism -- this is what Lenin saw as the inalienable characteristic of the new style party," writes Konstantin Chernenko, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. His article, published in the most recent edition of the journal KOMMUNIST, deals with the unity of the Communist Party's ideological and organizational work. The author emphasizes that Lenin was convinced that this unity is the best guarantee that the party "would always show itself to be a truly leading, organized and organizing force in the struggle for socialism. Our party has never deviated an inch from Lenin's behest."

"In various countries and in various forms, opportunists have invariabley denied the need for this unity, defending the concept of ideological and often organizational 'pluralism,'" Konstantin Chernenko continues. "Practice equally and invariably shows that where 'pluralism' flourishes it leads only to the loss of the party's fighting efficiency and to the erosion of its ideological foundations and class frontiers -- in a word, to its transformation into a motley conglomeration of politically and ideologically disconnected groups and subgroups. Such pluralism has previously knocked out and is even now knocking the main weapon out of the hands of the proletariat in the struggle to gain and defend the people's authority -- and that weapon is organization."

The author stresses: "It is an axiom that the strengthening of the guiding role of the party and the deepening of the scientific bases of its political and organizational activity are inalienable from the creative development of Leninism. For the CPSU, Leninism is not just a harmonious and integrated system of philosophical, socioeconomic and political views and principles which has withstood the comprehensive test of time. For our party, Leninism is also the profound philosophical and methodological basis of its entire life and activity today. History convincingly reaffirms that the strength of Leninism is the fact that it stands on the firm ground of facts and that it resolves all theoretical and political problems in unbreakable connection with the class sturggle and the internationalist practice of socialist and communist construction.

"Precisely because the CPSU steadfastly proceeds in its theoretical work from real life in all its diversity, from what Lenin described as the masses' own political experience, it does not foist upon anyone molds and schemes, paths to socialism that ignore the particularities of one or another country. At the same time, our party proceeds from the fact that both the path to socialism and the socialist order itself are characterized by a number of fundamental features and patterns that are common to all countries. Strictly speaking, it is the sum of the indications that determines the fundamental qualitative opposition of socialism to capitalism and the correlation of socialism to the interest of the working people of the masses. To hope to find some sort of 'model' of socialism developing contrary to these patterns and to place their international significance and relevance in doubt are to eliminate indisputable conclusions drawn from the practice of real socialism and to engage in harebrained theoretical and political schemes capable only of drawing the revolutionary movement far away from socialism and leading it up a blind alley."

"The power of Leninism, according to the article, is that it is a creative and constantly developing doctrine that is irreconcilable with any manifestations of dogmatism or ossification of thought. Of course, life does not stand still. It engenders new phenomena and suggests new problems. Sometimes this incites one to ponder on what would appear to be indisputable principles and to probe deeply into ideas regarding recognized patterns and to discover new tendencies. Without developing Marxist-Leninist doctrine, we cannot successfully advance. At the same time, Leninism will not accept a falsely conceived innovation where, to suit fashion or purely for reasons of expediency, the principles tested by life are hastily replaced by speculative schemes that have not been comprehensively tested by experiences and by international practice in the struggle for socialism."

PRAVDA DEVOTES EDITORIAL TO CPSU MAY DAY SLOGANS

PM211451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Greeting May Day"]

[Text] We call May Day the festival of labor, peace and spring. Soviet people and the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries mark it solemnly and joyously. On the day of international solidarity of working people in the struggle against imperialism and for peace, democracy and socialism, red banners flutter over the entire planet.

Yesterday the press published the CPSU Central Committee slogans for 1 May. They are addressed to the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia, to the entire Soviet people. The party slogans focus attention on the key directions of our creative work.

"We are already in the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the USSR trade union congress. "Soviet people, regarding the 26th party congress decisions as their own cherished cause, are marching forward with firm confidence in their strength and a clear understanding of both the complexity and magnitude of the tasks to be resolved. This determines the country's precise labor rhythm and ensures conscientious work by working people in the cities and the countryside."

This work vividly illustrates the Soviet people's day-to-day concern for further augmenting the motherland's economic and defense might, their persistence in attaining the goals set by the party and their creative energy and initiative. More than 100 million people are now taking part in nationwide socialist competition. Labor collectives are striving to fulfill and overfulfill plans for the second year of the 5-year plan. They are preparing actively for the forthcoming Leninist communist subbotnik. Our main aim is consistently implemented in all this work: to transfer the economy onto an intensive footing and make it really economical. The party calls for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the improvement of the productivity, efficiency and quality of labor at every work place. It is our patriotic and international duty to work in shock fashion.

May Day this year is being marked in the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The USSR's six decades are evidence of the triumph of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and the historic achievements of socialism. A warm response is aroused in the hearts of millions of people by the CPSU Central Committee slogan: Working people of the Soviet Union! Let us greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new successes in communist building! Long live the fraternal friendship and unshakable unity of all nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union!

The year 1982 is also packed with other major political events in our country's life. The USSR trade union congress has taken place and the Komsomol congress is approaching. In June elections to local soviets will be held in all the union republics. These events give powerful new impetus to the upsurge in the masses' political and creative activeness.

Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations are called upon to support this activeness in every way. The scale of our creative deeds is vast. Among them are the development of the production forces of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East and the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad. The motherland expects more oil, gas, coal and electricity from workers in the fuel and power industry. The transformation of the Non-Chernozem is the cause of the whole people.

The CPSU Central Committee's May Day slogans focus labor collectives' attention on the implementation of key tasks. For machine building workers this means creating economical, reliable machines, instruments and means of mechanization and automation; for construction and installation workers it means increasing the effectiveness of capital investments; for those producing consumer goods it is important to extend output and improve the quality of goods.

In these days leading up to May Day the front of the spring field work is being extended all the time. The country's farmers are waging the struggle for the harvest in the second year of the 5-year plan. The party calls on them to make thrifty use of land, machinery and fertilizers and to ensure that field work is carried out to an excellent standard. The shock front in the countryside is livestock raising.

The May Day slogans address warm words to young men and women, working women, mothers, our valiant servicemen, scientists, figures in literature and art, workers in the people's education and health care, veterans and young people's mentors. The young generation is being raised on the basis of the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the party and people. It is the duty of workers on the ideological front to mold communist ideological convictions and an active life stance in every Soviet person.

The Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy enjoys tremendous prestige throughout the world. The peace program for the eighties put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress and supplemented by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's new initiatives is warmly supported by the planet's peace-loving forces. Our country and the other states of the fraternal socialist community march in the vanguard of the fighters for peace, social progress, independence and happiness for the peoples. The CPSU sends fraternal greetings to the peoples of socialist countries.

The CPSU, loyal to the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, sends fraternal greetings to communist and workers parties. The CPSU Central Committee slogans contain an appeal to the peoples of the world to resolutely rebuff the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism and revanchism, curb the arms race, deepen detente and eliminate the threat of war. The struggle for the greatest right -- the right to life -- is sacred.

The great Soviet Union appears before the world as a harmonious family of equal republics. Our society's sociopolitical and ideological unity is monolithic. The Soviet people's cohesion around their own Communist Party is indestructible. The words of the CPSU Central Committee's May Day slogan ring out powerfully over the country: Under Lenin's banner, under the Communist Party's leadership -- forward, to the victory of communism!

ROMANOV, MAKEYEV ADDRESS LENINGRAD AWARD CEREMONY

WA131130 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Feb 82 pp 1-2

[LENTASS report on 27 February Leningrad award ceremony proceedings]

[Text] Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast have been awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banners for the achievement of high results in all-union socialist competition and the successful fulfillment of the plan of economic and social development for 1981.

A meeting was held yesterday in the Tavricheskiy Palace of activists of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations in conjunction with representatives of the working people of Leningrad and the oblast devoted to presentation of the motherland's high awards.

With great enthusiasm the participants in the meeting elected to the honorary presidium the Politburo of the Leninist CPSU Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The floor was given to V.N. Makeyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee, V.N. Makeyev warmly congratulated the working people of the hero-city of Leningrad and order-bearing Leningradskaya Oblast on the high awards.

It is with a feeling of particular satisfaction that I convey to you, dear comrades, cordial congratulations, the very best wishes for further success in work and wishes for health and happiness from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Here in your city, the cradle of Great October, it is particularly pleasing to note that Leningraders' selfless labor has constituted an impressive contribution to the labor efforts of the entire country in implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, the Soviet people last year secured a further growth of social production and an increase in its efficiency. The party's policy of an unswerving rise in the people's well-being is being implemented consistently.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev observed in the Central Committee report to the 26th party congress that the Leningrad party organization has achieved "...good results in the development of the creative assertiveness of the production collectives and the working people's communist education. It was here that many patriotic initiatives, which were subsequently supported and disseminated throughout the country, were born."

Our present ceremony is most convincing testimony to the fact that Leningraders have corroborated the party's high marks with concrete deeds. The past year was marked by good results in the development of the industry and agriculture, science and culture and education and health care of Leningrad and the oblast.

The scientific-production and cultural potential of your city and oblast occupies a prominent place in the Soviet Union's single national economic complex. Leningrad industry's role in the all-union division of labor is determined primarily by the manufacture of technically complex and science-intensive products whose production requires highly skilled labor. Machine building and metal working, instrument making, chemistry and petrochemistry and light and food industry are the leading industrial sectors. Various products with the Leningrad trade mark are well known. They have given an excellent account of themselves not only here but also in many countries.

Your contribution to the development of the country's fuel-energy complex is impressive. Approximately 60 percent of power engineering capacity installed in the country has been assembled with equipment manufactured by the city's workers.

Your successes in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and an increase in production efficiency and work quality are the natural result of the consistent implementation of the policy of the utmost development of the concentration and specialization of production and its combination with science and a refinement of the organizational structures and methods of management of the economy.

Leningraders have also achieved significant results in the solution of questions of a reduction in output's material consumption and the economical expenditure of raw materials, fuel, energy, metal, cement, mineral fertilizers and other materials.

A great deal of work was done last year by Leningradskaya Oblast's agricultural workers. They considerably overfulfilled the plan of the first year of the 11th 5-year period for the sale to the state of grain, potatoes, vegetables, eggs and livestock and poultry meat.

The construction workers and the collectives of trade, public catering and municipal and consumer service enterprises, which fulfilled the plan quotas and socialist pledges last year, also have many successes to their credit. Transport and communications were further developed.

Your experience in comprehensive economic and social development is making it possible to successfully link the development of the enterprises with labor resources and the production and nonproduction infrastructure and to ensure the more balanced and harmonious development of the sectors of physical production, municipal services, culture and health care.

All Soviet people and all progressive mankind are now preparing to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. The upsurge of labor and political assertiveness is growing and the working people's socialist competition is spreading in the country. The results of work in 2 months of this year point to the successful fulfillment of the plan quotas and the assured pace being gathered by our economy.

Ths shock labor of Leningraders is most convincing testimony to the great and successful work of the Leningrad party organization, the soviet authorities, the trade unions and the Komsomol. Under the leadership of the obkom, the communists of the Leningrad party organization are constantly perfecting the forms and methods of party work, increasing the efficiency of management of the economy and constantly mobilizing the working people for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and the achievement of the highest indicators in socialist competition.

In congratulating all working people of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast today on the high award, I want to express the sincere wish that the challenge red banners remain in your hands this year also. Achieving this will be far from simple. We will therefore be acting correctly if, as the great Lenin taught us and as the party teaches us, we give thought constantly to unsolved questions and the potential that has yet to be fully commissioned.

Life and the practice of building communism constantly confront us, V.N. Makeyev said, with new large-scale and complex tasks. The country is rising to an increasingly high level of economic and social development in the sure and constant movement toward communism. And the main source of social optimism with which we look to the future is the wise leadership of our Leninist party and the selfless and inspired labor of all Soviet people.

To the prolonged applause of those assembled, V.N. Makeyev presented the challenge red banners to representatives of Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast and warmly congratulated those present and all Leningraders on the great labor victories.

The floor was given to G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskaya Obkom.

Dear comrades!

Permit me first on behalf of the Leningrad party organization and all Leningraders to express cordial gratitude to the party Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee for the award to Leningrad and Leningradskaya Oblast of the challenge red banners. These honorary awards commemorate the high results achieved by the city and oblast's working people in all-union socialist competition and fulfillment of the plan for economic and social development determined for 1981.

We all perceive the congratulations and very best wishes for further success in work from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and true continuer of Lenin's cause, which have been conveyed today with a feeling of the warmest gratitude, and as an important new stimulus for the future in the business of successfully implementing the party's economic and social policy.

The CPSU Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally are paying constant attention to the development of the Leningrad economy and displaying tremendous concern for a constant upsurge in Leningraders' standard of living. And the best response to this comprehensive concern was and will be the creative labor of the workers, engineering-technical personnel, scientists, and specialists and the persistent and management authorities aimed at the successful fulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan quotas.

The 26th CPSU Congress was at work in our motherland's capital -- Moscow -- exactly a year ago. Life has fully confirmed the correctness and profound scientific substantiation of its evaluations and goals in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. Life has convincingly corroborated Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's conclusion drawn at the final session of the congress, the conclusion that "...the creative charge imparted by the congress will enrich the work of every collective, every rayon, oblast and republic and the whole country."

Despite the fact that the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan was difficult for a number of sectors of the economy, it may be said with complete justification that an important new step forward was taken in communist building and the consistent transition to predominantly intensive factors of economic growth. The first year of the 5-year plan also brought the working people of Leningrad and the oblast real and tangible results in fulfilling the decisions of the party congress. These results were described in his speech by V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Without dwelling in detail on the results of what was done, I would just like to emphasize once again certain fundamental singularities of the past year. I would mention primarily that a preferential rate of growth of labor productivity over the rate of growth of production was secured in Leningrad's industry for the first time, which testifies to a qualitatively new stage in the development of our industry and is a most important victory, which we are obliged to consolidate without fail.

It is important that the growth of production was accompanied by a further improvement in the qualitative characteristics of the manufactured products. The production of 100 new types of equipment, including many models of highly productive and resource-saving technology, was assimilated last year. The manufacture of over 800 new consumer goods was also begun.

The agricultural workers coped with the set tasks, and, furthermore, as you know, the labor achievements of our farmers were mentioned by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his warm greetings. A large program of capital construction was fulfilled. Approximately 100 most important facilities and capacities, including those for the production of atomic power, power engineering equipment and complex mineral fertilizers, for oil refining and in light and food industry, were commissioned.

The following were built in the oblast within the framework of implementation of the program for an upsurge in the agriculture of the RSFSR's non-Chernozem zone: the Sinyavino poultry complex -- one of the biggest in the country, the Sputnik hog-fattening center, the Volovskiy formula food plant and animal husbandry premises for cattle, mineral fertilizer storehouses and vegetable and potato repositories.

The social section of the comprehensive plan was implemented consistently, and this meant over 2 million square meters of living space, new vocational-technical schools, schools and preschool establishments, hospitals and clinics and trading and public catering enterprises.

In a word, the past year, that of the 26th party congress, was marked by productive work. And, of course, we cannot fail to be gratified by the fact that together with Leningrad and the oblast, CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banners were also conferred on a number of rayons of the city and oblast, dozens of industrial, agricultural, construction and transport enterprises and research and planning organizations.

On behalf of the oblast party organization, G.V. Romanov cordially congratulated the foremost rayons and collectives and all shock workers and production innovators for their selfless labor and wished them new accomplishments for the good of the motherland.

Regarding the Leningraders' achievements as an inalienable component of the creative work of the Soviet people, we are obliged to evaluate what has been done in a party-minded, state-minded manner and exactingly measure the practical yield of the production and scientific-technical potential of Leningrad's economy against its immeasurably increased possibilities. This is all the more important in that the economy itself does not stand still, the system in intersectorial and intrasectorial relations is growing more complicated and new tasks are emerging connected with an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the more rational and efficient use of material and labor resources.

Developing the ideas and principles of the 26th party congress, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev determined at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum the party, state and management authorities' specific tasks for realization of the plan quotas for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. And if the results of the work that has been done are assessed from these standpoints, it has to be said that we have as yet managed to commission far from all available potential.

You know that last year a number of enterprises and certain rayons failed to cope with the main plan targets. Certain construction organizations are still in debt. A lag was allowed to develop in dairy animal husbandry. Serious and justified criticism is being leveled at the work of municipal transport and the service sphere.

And it is understandable that it is necessary today to improve leadership of the economy everywhere, ensure its proprietary management, increase the exactingness and responsibility of personnel and make more effective use of the progressive experience in production intensification. I would like to dwell on these questions in somewhat more detail.

The party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speeches, G.V. Romanov emphasized, paid considerable attention to problems of the development and implementation of all-union, sectorial and territorial comprehensive programs encompassing an extensive list of the most important national economic tasks. The collectives of Leningrad's enterprises and research, planning and design organizations are participating actively in this work and, furthermore, in many key areas.

It is primarily a question of increasing our contribution to the accelerated development of the country's fuel-energy complex, engineering, ship building, instrument making, radio electronics and a number of other sectors and also to the development and introduction of such progressive technological processes as powder metallurgy, the

laser and plasma treatment of metals and group and waste-free technology and the extended production and scale of application of machine tools through program control, industrial robots and other modern technology. Each of these subjects already has a direct link to practice.

Nonetheless, it has to be mentioned that what is important now is not simply the number of programs with which our production and scientific forces are equipped but daily, purposeful work on the solution of the main, key problems. One such is ensuring the high dependability and accelerated assimilation of the serial manufacture of the GTN-25 gas-delivering units, with which gas mains of great length are to be equipped.

On the basis of the experience of the creators of the Sayano-Shushenskaya GES, which is widely known and which was approved by the party Central Committee, the preparation is being completed currently of a contract concerning creative collaboration between the central boiler and turbine institute imeni I.I. Pulzunov science-production association and the Nevskiy zavod imeni V.I. Lenin, Leningrad metal plant, Leningrad turbine blade plant and other allied enterprises which provides for fulfillment of this honorary and responsible party assignment as quickly as possible.

In principle, comrades, we are obliged to be stricter and more stringent in our evaluation of the technical standard of all the equipment we create. It is no secret that the manufacture of obsolete and unproductive equipment continues at certain enterprises.

In the current 5-year plan we have to double the production of products of the top quality category and by 1985 have raised their relative significance in total certified output to 60-70 percent. A difficult but feasible task. For its accomplishment, it is first of all essential to carefully weigh production plans and exclude obsolete products that have been devalued by life itself. It is necessary to stimulate the creative quest of enterprise design and engineering services and develop a persistent struggle in each enterprise for the honor of the plant trademark.

The party organizations and enterprise leaders and specialists have accumulated considerable and diverse experience in economic leadership.

There is no need to speak in detail of the value of the initiative of the shipbuilding yard imeni A.A. Zhdanov and other progressive collectives for securing an increase in production and scientific research with fewer workers. The pledge of the Elektrosila workers -- to increase output in the current 5-year plan without an increase in rolled metal consumption -- and the Volkhov aluminum plant -- on the more rational use of secondary energy resources -- are also based on a strict engineering calculation.

There is probably no party leader or manager here who does not understand the importance and meaning of the struggle to economize on labor and material resources. But this understanding is not always, unfortunately, a guide to action.

It is no coincidence that at certain enterprises the plans for technical progress are, as before, guilty of shallowness and do not provide for a real release of workers. By force of the same inertia, the pledge of many collectives still do not contain concrete measures for economies in intermediate products, raw materials and energy resources.

The obkom believes that every enterprise should return to these questions once again, take a look at the state of affairs, not formally but exactingly, and formulate a precise and constructive policy whose implementation will permit the maximum economies in all available resources.

And, of course, it is very important to enlist in this work the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the people's control authorities, production efficiency experts and inventors, our entire aktiv and every worker. It is time to learn in every field and in every job to carefully measure any decision against the savings it will produce. This must be, G.V. Romanov emphasized, a rule of management activity.

The party directly connects questions of a further increase in the efficiency of the economy with a refinement of control and the entire management mechanism. It would be fitting to recall in this connection that the first Leningrad associations will be 20 years old this fall. They included the collectives of the optical engineering imeni V.I. Lenin, Svetlana, machine building imeni K. Marks, elektrosila, Krasnogvardeyets, machine tool building, krasnyy treugolnik, radiodetal and skorokhod associations -- nine altogether.

Some 166 production and science-production associations constituting 569 enterprises and 145 scientific research, planning-design and engineering organizations are operating in the city and oblast currently. Life and practice have shown convincingly the tremendous advantages of the associations, many of which have become genuine laboratories of progressive experience and a truly creative approach to the solution of questions of the accelerated creation and assimilation of new technology, the manufacture of products of excellent quality and the stimulation of highly productive labor.

At the same time, an excessive ladder-type structure and parallelism and the duplication of managerial functions are preserved in certain associations, and questions of intrafirm specialization have not been properly worked out and automated systems of production control and engineering processes are being introduced on an inadequate scale in prices. In short, the two decades of the functioning of the associations have not only enriched us with new experience but also enabled us to see bottlenecks and ways to further improve production, research and management activity more distinctly.

The Economic and Social Development Council under the auspices of the obkom and the Interdepartmental Coordination Council of the USSR Academy of Sciences in Leningrad should analyze in depth both accumulated experience and unsolved problems and formulate the appropriate recommendations with regard, of course, for a generalization of the practice of the country's foremost associations.

The work of the administrative-managerial machinery merits a more in-depth analysis. We are obliged to continue to pursue a firm policy of preventing its growth in all sectors of the economy and reducing the superfluous tiers and the numerical strength of the managerial machinery.

Going on to dwell on the tasks that confront the oblast's agricultural workers, G.V. Romanov observed that every rayon and every financially autonomous production association of the sovkhozes had been notified of the appropriate indicators. It is now important to underpin the calculations with practical deeds.

Now, when the struggle for this year's harvest has essentially already developed, it is necessary within the specified times to complete the repair of all fodder-producing and harvesting equipment, carry the necessary amount of organic fertilizer to the fields, provide for high-grade seed stocks on all farms and also train personnel, of which there is a shortage, primarily machine operators, for organization of the two-shift operation of the available machinery-tractor pool.

Decisive significance currently is attached to well-considered work on the organized completion of the livestock wintering. Under our conditions it has, it may be said, only just passed the half-way mark. A very intensive period lies ahead. The efforts of the stockbreeders and farmstead specialists and leaders should be geared to the more rational use of available forage, to the maximum little of animals, particularly in hog raising, and the intensive rearing and fattening of livestock and poultry.

It is necessary simultaneously to develop preparations for the grazing period and do everything necessary to make use of this favorable period with the greatest effect for an increase in the production and procurement of animal husbandry products and, primarily, do away with the indebtedness with respect to milk. The gorkoms and raykoms and local ispolkoms are also obliged to perform more persistently the work that has begun on the creation of subsidiary farms by all major enterprises and on increasing the production of products on the citizens' private subsidiary farms.

The successful performance of the economic and social tasks of the current year is largely connected with an increase in the efficiency of capital construction. Its program is quite immense, and, furthermore, over 70 percent of capital investments are being channeled, as in recent years, into the modernization, retooling and expansion of operating enterprises.

We have to reduce the duration of construction and the assimilation of all installed capacity of paramount national importance, introduce new works in the Kirovskiy zavod, Izhorskiy zavod, Nevskiy zavod imeni V.I. Lenin and Znamya Truda associations ahead of schedule and commission and assimilate such a unique facility as the cardboard factory in the Antropovo region with a production capacity of 200,000 tons of cardboard annually, the raw material for which will be mainly waste paper.

Over R350 million of capital investments have to be assimilated at rural construction projects. Construction at the pilot works of the Russko-Vysotskaya poultry factory for more than 1.5 million broilers, hothouse centers in Kingisepp and Sosnovyy Bor and new elevator capacity is to be completed. It is also necessary to initiate work at full pace on the installation of the second stage of the Sputnik works for 108,000 hogs, the Severnaya poultry factory with a productivity of 10 million broilers and the Luzhskiy formula food plant and assimilate the capacity of works installed earlier.

As we can see, it is planned to perform a considerable amount of work. I would like all the more, therefore, to draw the attention of the leaders of the main construction administrations and trusts and their party committees to the fact that, despite certain positive changes in the sphere of the concentration of forces and resources at projects nearing completion and a reduction in the number of construction projects, the normative times for their introduction are, as before, not being adhered to in a number of instances, labor productivity is not growing quickly enough and, as a result, the amount of construction in progress remains great.

It is no coincidence that the pledges provide for this indicator to be brought to the normative level by 1983, for an improvement in the quality of construction and, what is no less important, for performance of no less than 60 percent of construction and installation by the brigade-contract method by the end of the 5-year plan. These are very serious intentions. And it is necessary to approach them in a businesslike manner, bring order to bear at the construction sites and not defer the solution of urgent questions.

With regard for available experience, it is legitimate to give our construction organizations one further task, which is difficult but very important from the viewpoint of national economic interests: bringing forward the introduction of facilities for the manufacture of consumer goods and also new production capacity in the countryside to ensure that in this 5-year plan even the state obtains a return from invested capital in the form of actual consumer goods.

And one further aspect of the matter should be mentioned in this connection. Despite the fact that last year our construction workers did much for the development of light and food industry, 2 of the 10 planned facilities remained uninstalled. The obkom believes that the construction collectives are obliged in the current year to adopt additional pledges and commission all the facilities of these important sectors ahead of schedule.

Such, comrades, are some of the main tasks that we have to accomplish and that we are already accomplishing. The course of fulfillment of the quotas for the current year shows that the majority of party organizations and labor collectives has drawn correct conclusions from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum. A pretty good start has been made, on the whole.

At the same time, the entire practice of management confirms that the success of our plans ultimately depends on the activity of each worker on the job and his awareness of his responsibility for the cause of his enterprise, sovkhoz and construction project. And the atmosphere in the collectives and the people's mood and the creative effect

thereof are a most important indicator of how purposefully and pertinently the party and public organizations are operating. This is why we are obliged to constantly refine the style of our work and reveal more fully the capabilities of each worker, enlisting the masses in the direct accomplishment of the assigned tasks and management of production.

Broad new opportunities for the stimulation of this work are being revealed by the preparations for the approaching trade union and Komsomol congresses, local soviet elections and the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The party Central Committee decree on this splendid date poses the task: Direct the entire activity of the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and management authorities toward a further upsurge in the political and labor activity of the masses and the successful realization of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the tasks put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum.

This important political document has been received by Leningraders, together with the entire Soviet people, with profound satisfaction. The party Central Committee's approval of the initiative of progressive collectives of Moscow, Leningrad and the union republics, which have initiated competition for a fitting greeting of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR has brought forth a new creative upsurge.

A remarkable initiative has been displayed on the first anniversary of the 26th party congress by Leningrad workers who were delegates to the congress, who have appealed to all working people of Leningrad and the oblast to work better and more productively and ensure the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the quotas of the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan and who adopted concrete pledges.

Thus, Ivan Ivanovich Zhirnov, brigade leader of the Baltiyskiy plant, and Nina Konstantinovna Samoylova, mechanic of the association imeni Kozitskiy, have undertaken to complete fulfillment of the quotas for 2½ years of the 5-year plan by the jubilee of the Soviet state. Tamara Ivanovna Filippova, worker at the porcelain plant imeni M.V. Lomonosov, will complete her 5-year plan by 30 December and Galina Mikhaylovna Fedyanova, sewing machine operator of the Pervomayskaya zarya association, will fulfill 11 annual quotas in the 5-year plan. Hero of Socialist Labor Valentina Romanovna Parshina, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and leader of a brigade of vegetable growers at the Detskoselskoye association, and the collective that she heads will give the state 550 tons of vegetables over and above the 5-year plan.

Their example, which was approved by the obkom bureau, is today being followed by thousands of production workers, who have charted higher boundaries of an increase in labor productivity and product quality with less expenditure of material and labor resources.

Leningraders have responded enthusiastically to the appeal of the collectives of Moscow's foremost enterprises -- to hold a Leninist voluntary working Saturday on 17 April. We are sure that this day will, in accordance with tradition, be one of highly productive shock work and an important stage in the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the USSR and will give new meaning to our motto "From the High Quality of the Work of Each to the High Efficiency of the Labor of the Collective!"

G.V. Romanov said in conclusion:

Our common task is not only to consolidate the success achieved in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan but also to develop it, scale new heights and struggle in every possible way for a further intensification of production.

Permit me, dear comrades, on behalf of the Leningrad party organization and all Leningraders, to assure the party Central Committee, its Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally that the communists and working people of the city and oblast, in

response to the motherland's high awards, will make a fitting contribution to the further strengthening of the motherland's economic and defensive might and the practical implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th congress of our Leninist party.

The following spoke at the meeting: Hero of Socialist Labor A.K. Savelyev, leader of a brigade of steel workers at the Kirovskiy zavod association's Tikhvin works; V.N. Shershnev, director of the Baltiyskiy plant imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze; Hero of Socialist Labor V.R. Parshina, leader of a brigade of vegetable growers of the Detskoselskoye sovkhozes' association; V.N. Krikhunov, first secretary of Moskovskiy Raykom, V.V. Khvorostyanova, spinner of the Vozrozhdeniye association, N.M. Markov, general director of the science-production association TsKTI imeni I.I. Pulzunov; Hero of Socialist Labor S.A. Ivanov, mechanic of the Svetlana association; Hero of Socialist Labor N.F. Fedorov, first secretary of Tosnenskiy Gorkom; and A.A. Smirnov, leader of a composite brigade of the Glavleningradstroy's trust No 87.

A letter to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee was adopted with great enthusiasm.

SECTION DEVOTED TO LENIN OPENED AT KIEV MUSEUM

LD212256 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Apr 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpts] A ceremonial opening of a new building for the Kiev branch of the Central Museum devoted to Vladimir Ilich Lenin was held in the capital of the Ukraine today.

A speech was delivered at the meeting by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. He said in particular:

[Begin Recording] Comrades, the glorious image of Vladimir Ilich Lenin is close and infinitely dear to the working people of our republic and all Soviet people. The republic's working people always remember that all their successes and achievements were attained thanks to the experienced guidance of the Communist Party and the indissoluble fraternity of the peoples of our country. And now, on the eve of the 60th anniversary of our great USSR, we realize even more clearly what a great and really decisive role was played by the Russian people in the creation of one unified union state. The friendship of our peoples is a powerful invincible force. [end recording]

CONFERENCE ON LIGHT INDUSTRY HELD IN MOSCOW

LD212054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] The tasks and serious problems of the country's light industry are being discussed today in Moscow at an all-union conference of specialists. The present 5-year plan intends to increase production volume by 18 percent, mainly through increased labor productivity.

The conference noted that the recent decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on additional measures to reinforce cadres at light industry enterprises will indisputably help to accelerate the technical re-equipping of enterprises and to reduce the amount of manual labor. The decision envisages measures which will allow the material incentive for workers to be significantly increased and to attract and reinforce young people in production.

Nikolay Nikiforovich Tarasov, the industry's minister, said that more than R700 million are being allotted to enterprises during this 5-year plan to improve labor safety conditions and social needs. These and other measures will allow the topical problem of improving the assortment and quality of light industrial goods, and of increasing the output of goods which are in high demand to be resolved.

Gorbachev, Others Attend

LD212258 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 21 Apr 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Excerpt] An all-union conference of light industry workers was held in Moscow today. Its participants discussed the course of the fulfillment of tasks set for the branch workers by the 26th party congress. In the presidium were Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Bodyul and Makeyev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Mochalin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Light Industry Department, and leaders of several ministries, departments and industrial enterprises.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS REVIEW LIGHT INDUSTRY

PM190841 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 2

[V. Sukhachevskiy report: "Strengthening the Union of Science and Production"]

[Text] Consumer goods production and the development of the services sphere has been called the party's prime concern by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. It is well known what part light industry plays here. Its output serves to satisfy the population's daily needs. An increase in the production of high-quality consumer goods depends largely on the sector's equipment level and the state of the scientific and design base.

A joint session of the Science and Technology and Consumer Goods and Trade Commissions of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet was held in the Kremlin on 23 March. The deputies discussed the question of fulfilling state plan targets and the standing commissions' recommendations on introducing into production the achievements of science and technology at USSR Ministry of Light Industry enterprises and associations.

The session was preceded by a large amount of preparatory work. The deputies belonging to the commissions familiarized themselves with the state of affairs in many oblasts and union and autonomous republics. The commissions also received materials from a number of USSR ministries and departments.

The deputies' conclusions note that the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, the sector's enterprises, associations and scientific organizations are doing definite work to fulfill the state plan targets and the recommendations of the chambers' standing commissions for the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the elaboration of new, highly effective technical options and the introduction of their results into production.

The deputies also noted the effect produced by the development of scientific and technical ties with USSR Academy of Sciences institutions and scientific organizations in other national economic sectors. Thus, the Yakovelevo flax combine and the Ivanovo worsted combine are installing special magnetic devices on their spinning machines which automatically stop feeding when the yarn breaks. The amount of waste is sharply reduced and the load on the spinning workers is considerably lessened, enabling them to increase the equipment area serviced by almost 50 percent. These devices were developed by the USSR Academy of Sciences Urals Scientific Center's Institute of Metal Physics. Completly fitting all spinning machines with these instruments at the two above-mentioned combines alone will make it possible to save raw material worth at least R5 million a year.

The deputies paid special attention to the need for the widespread dissemination of the experience of the reconstruction, modernization and retooling of textile and light industry enterprises in Ivanovskaya Oblast, where 1/5 of the textiles manufactured in the country are produced. From 1971 through 1980 some 50 percent of these enterprises' stock of basic spinning and weaving machinery was renewed.

Definite successes in retooling light industry were noted by the keynote speakers -- Ye. Ligachev, leader of the deputies' joint preparatory commission and first secretary of the Tomskiy CPSU Obkom, and A. Yefimov, USSR first deputy minister of light industry.

The deputies were informed of the contribution made by related sectors to the development of light industry by V. Listov, USSR minister of the chemical industry, and B. Pryadchenko, USSR deputy minister of machine building for the light and food industry and domestic appliances.

At the same time the documents from the deputies' preparatory commission and the reports and debate at the session noted that there are still substantial shortcomings in work to accelerate scientific and technical progress at USSR Ministry of Light Industry enterprises and associations, which is having an adverse effect on the fulfillment of production plans, the improvement of quality and the renewal of the range of output. The sector's workers are heavily in arrears to the people. The targets for the production of a number of the most important types of output are regularly underfulfilled. At the same time poor-quality and old-fashioned goods worth hundreds of millions of rubles have accumulated in the trade system.

The development of the sector's scientific and design base is falling short of the 26th CPSU Congress requirements. Comrade Ligachev's report stressed that the development projects carried out by the sector's scientists are failing to exert a decisive influence on the work of light industry enterprises and associations. Little attention is paid to the creation of fundamentally new manufacturing processes. The sector's scientific organizations themselves estimate that only 4 percent of the development projects completed in 1980 surpass the best domestic and foreign models in technical and economic terms. The sector is failing to pay due attention to rationalizers and inventors and is giving only feeble encouragement to creative questing by production innovators. The USSR Ministry of Light Industry is failing to borrow sufficient useful experience from other sectors, for instance in the creation of science and production associations, which have proved their great efficiency.

A. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who addressed the session, sharply criticized the USSR Ministry of Light Industry and the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances.

Those same magnetic devices which have proved to be supremely useful at the two Ivanovo combines, the speaker noted, for some reason are not being introduced at other enterprises in the sector. Many cities have not even heard of them. This indifference on the part of light industry leaders toward questions of technical progress is surprising to say the least. Comrade Aleksandrov also spoke with deep concern of how many new machine tools created by the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Domestic Appliances and installed at light industry enterprises not only fail to raise production efficiency but even reduce it. The question naturally arises: Who needs the sort of production modernization that means less output is obtained per square meter of area with increasing energy expenditure? The machine builders must bear strict responsibility for this.

The speech delivered by G. Ikonnikova, a weaver at the Insar ribbon loom factory, was concerned and acute. She also severely criticized the machine builders, who frequently offer imperfect, unwieldy and uneconomical machine tools and equipment.

Deputies V. Klyuyev, Ya. Vagris and others also spoke in the course of the discussion of the reports. The reports and the deputies' speeches were pervaded by the idea that it is no longer possible to tolerate the lag in the scientific and design base in light industry and that ministry leaders' personal responsibility for the matter must be raised. It is essential to pool the country's scientific efforts to put an end as soon as possible to the technical lag in light industry.

It is sometimes difficult to explain the complications in supplying the population with certain commodities in terms of anything other than indifference and irresponsibility. Take thread for instance: It is in short supply in the stores. At the same time a new manufacturing process for glued synthetic thread has already been created. Labor expenditure on its production is reduced 87-90 percent. Yet production of the new equipment and the formation of the new production facilities are proceeding at an intolerably slow pace.

The reports and debate contained a profound analysis of the reasons for the shortcomings and cited ways of eliminating them. The deputeis drew attention to the fact that the development of scientific and technical progress in light industry is being considerably held up by substantial shortcomings in providng the sector with modern highly productive equipment, raw material, chemicals and other materials and a lack of skilled cadres and inadequate development of the testing and experimental bases and production facilities. The session cited cases of the excessively protracted creation and assimilation of new machinery and equipment. At the same time the USSR Ministry of Light Industry has frequently been obliged to install obsolete equipment.

How long will the production of poor-quality output continue? Why does light industry frequently lag behind fashion and the population's present-day requirements? When will the chemical industry finally meet fully the requirement for synthetic fiber, yarns and dyes? Many such questions were put by deputies at the session. They attested to the profound concern of the people's elected representatives at the state of affairs.

As is well known, there is a shortage of cotton textiles and goods produced from them in the trade system. At the same time, as the deputies noted, materials from natural raw material continue to be used for technical needs. The blame here rests largely with workers in the chemical industry, which is failing to ensure the production of replacements for natural textiles in the necessary quantities.

Serious complaints were also leveled against a number of other ministries and departments on which the acceleration of technical progress in light industry depends.

Taking part in the session were I. Ye. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet; M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

PRAVDA CALLS FOR HIGHER STANDARDS OF SERVICE

PM201515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Standard of Service"]

[Excerpt] Reliability, punctiliousness and a respectful attitude are the distinctive features of high class service. At the same time this work style is by no means characteristic of all consumer service enterprises. A few years ago rules for services to the population were established. Time is passing, but they are by no means strictly and undeviatingly observed everywhere. Last year millions of orders were not fulfilled on time and some were fulfilled up to 4 months late. This situation cannot be tolerated. Ministries, consumer service administrations and local soviets must impose strict order here.

The standards of service presupposes above all the greatest possible convenience to people. It is a question of ensuring that repair shops, workshops, salons and reception centers are open at times which suit the population and that their network covers the territory of the city or rural rayon fully and evenly. Services must be brought as close as possible to the consumer. On this basis in Ivanovskaya Oblast, for instance, they have opened comprehensive reception centers or consumer service centers at nearly all industrial enterprises.

Unfortunately consumer service workers not infrequently put their own departmental interests first. In a number of industrial centers the work schedule of service enterprises is inconvenient and you have to take time off work to visit them. At times production specialization is carried out in an ill-considered way, with the result that the network of reception centers is reduced. There are cities which have still not created plans for comprehensive development of the service sphere so as to ensure the proportionate distribution of enterprises in different districts.

Improving the standard and quality of services requires a more in-depth approach to the resolution of service production questions. In recent years people in consumer services have become involved in the manufacture of so-called small consignments of articles without preliminary orders from the population. At some enterprises these account for more than 70 percent of the total volume of services. As a result the clients' interests are damaged. Thus in Voronezhskaya and Chitinskaya Oblasts and the Kalmyk ASSR many rural comprehensive reception centers trading in finished goods have stopped accepting orders for the repair of clothing and knitwear. All this results from some enterprises not organizing work correctly concerning themselves with things which are not their business. Under existing procedures it is possible to produce small consignments of articles, but only as long as this is not detrimental to the population's interests, and only in reasonable quantities needed to overcome seasonal fluctuations in the influx of individual orders.

Comprehensive quality control systems are being introduced to improve the quality of services in the RSFSR, Belorussia, Armenia and other republics. But these do not always yield the desired result. The trouble is that no comprehensive indicator of service quality has been elaborated which, equally with the volume of services, could be the main measure of the work of each enterprise and the sector as a whole. The creation and introduction of such an indicator is an urgent requirement. Scientific institutions in the sector, economists, the state committee for standards and the USSR Gosplan are called upon to set actively about this and arrive at a conclusion in the near future.

PRAVDA readers note in their letters to the editorial office that compared to the working people whose work is distinguished by professional skill and sensitivity, the sector has many indifferent, inconsistent workers. People in repair shops, workshops and reception centers are often unfriendly and rude to clients. That is the result of substantial defects in the training and education of cadres. Vocational and technical schools and training combines must devote more attention to ensuring that young workers learn good personal contact and ethical principles.

EFFICIENCY SHORT-TERM ANSWER TO FOOD PROBLEM

PM211321 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Interview under the rubric: "Talk on Topical Theme -- the Food Problem"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Addressing the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev singled out the food question among the vital, burning issues affecting the interests of all working people and of the entire people. Today we publish a talk between Yu. Chaplygin, editor of SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA'S economic and propaganda section; and Academician V. Tikhonov of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, chairman of the Scientific Council for Economic, Social and Legal Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

[Question] Vladimir Aleksandrovich, what, in your view, is the essence of the food problem?

[Answer] This problem is usually viewed from two aspects -- the physiological and the socioeconomic. In the first instance it is a question of the ability to compensate for the expenditure of energy in our everyday activity by the intake of products consumed. We have resolved this part of the problem. In terms of calories, approximately 3,500 per person per day on average, we are among the "top" 10 countries of the world. But our ration is not balanced in terms of the main nutrients. And this is the essence of the food problem for our country. In the main we lack livestock products.

[Question] To what extent has the change in the structure of our life had an effect here? In the last decade city dwellers have increased by nearly 25 percent -- 34 million "net" food consumers have been added to the total. And the rural population now consumes far more foodstuffs in an "urban wrapper...."

[Answer] Of course this has also aggravated the problem. But bear in mind that labor productivity has risen simultaneously in agriculture and in the food industry. And at a rate sufficient to feed both those who remain in the countryside and the city dwellers. I shall quote just one fact. Nearly 150 percent more meat and meat products are sold to the population via the state and cooperative retail trade than 15 years ago.

[Question] But it seems that there are fewer of these products in the stores. What is happening here?

[Answer] A large part of the meat and certain other products is sold through the public catering system. In the mid-sixties, 108 million rural inhabitants per year bought provisions worth R13 billion through the retail trade. Now there are 11 million fewer, but they are buying food worth R29 billion. This is primarily the result of an increase in rural workers' money incomes. But it was accompanied by a slowing down of the development of individual plots and a massive switch by kolkhoz members from payment in money and in kind to purely money payment. And these processes have been more intensive than the increase in the social economy's ability to provide the countryside and the city with food, particularly with meat products.

[Question] Vladimir Aleksandrovich, I would also like to draw attention to the rapid overall increase in the population's real income. It has doubled in the past 15 years. This means that with effectively unchanged state retail prices for the main products, the effective demand for catering has increased sharply.

[Answer] This is a very important consequence of social policy. Per capita money incomes are now approximately R1,130 annually, while 15 years ago this sum averaged no more than R600. The population's structure in terms of the level of money incomes has also changed substantially. In recent years, as you know, there has been an active policy of raising the wages of the low-paid and average-paid categories of working people. Their families' effective demand for high-quality products is increasing far more rapidly than the overall effective demand for foodstuffs.

[Question] In other words, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, the rapidly increasing effective demand is not provided with the same increase in the high-quality products on offer?

[Answer] The increase in foodstuffs is less than 1 percent on average per annum, while the population's ability to pay for their demand is rising nearly sevenfold faster. The foodstuffs on offer now per ruble of our money incomes is scarcely more than half what was being offered 15 years ago. Here, in my view, is the whole essence of the food problem.

[Question] Obviously it will take more than 1 year to achieve rational consumption norms for those products which at present are in short supply. What guidelines are there here?

[Answer] Let us take the proportion of calories derived from livestock products in the average ration. It is about 32 percent in the industrially developed Western countries and 27 percent here. To get on terms we must raise per capita meat production by approximately 20 kg a year. I do not believe that we will manage to achieve this immediately.

[Question] And, in your view, what can be done right now in the 11th 5-Year Plan? There is a multitude of things which cannot wait, which can and must be undertaken rapidly, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the 17th Trade Union Congress indicated.

[Answer] Above all, the unjustified waste of agricultural produce must be reduced sharply. We have colossal reserves here: We are being deprived of approximately 20 percent of the gross crop of grain, vegetables and fruit and berry crops during harvesting, transport, storage and industrial processing. The weakness and underdeveloped state of the food complex wastes a considerable part of the efforts expended in crop-growing and stock-raising.

[Question] In recent years, major measures have been taken to develop, for example, the material and technical base of food storage. Over R4 billion have been invested in it....

[Answer] Greater efforts, it is true, but insufficient efforts. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes can only ensure the preservation of one-half of the potato, vegetable and fruit crop. The USSR Ministry of the Food Industry's system provides at most 10 percent of the fruit and vegetables with storage depots. Over half the harvested grain remains on farms and approximately 40 percent of that amount is stored under unsatisfactory conditions. Reducing and avoiding waste is not just an economic but a great political question. Its solution is a paramount aim. Over R7 billion have been allocated during this 5-year plan to improve the storage of agricultural produce. But it is not just a question of money but of a radical alteration of every worker's attitude to food storage.

[Question] It would seem possible to solve this part of the problem if the departmental approach to developing the food complex's material and technical base were overcome. In your opinion, Vladimir Aleksandrovich, why, for example, are the Ministry of Procurements and the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry trying to build large elevators and meat combines closer to large cities and railroads and further from farms? This is probably convenient for them. Building is easier, marketing of produce is simpler, there are fewer problems with cadres, and the larger the enterprise, the higher the labor productivity and the better other indicators.

[Answer] But such an arrangement does not suit the national economy. Those economists are right who believe that we lose considerably more on long-distance and protracted food shipments than is gained by the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry from production concentration. Or take the USSR Ministry of Rural Construction. It was set up for construction in the countryside, but over 40 percent of its capacities have been diverted to construction and assembly work in nonagricultural sectors and in the urban economy. The mixed feed industry's capacities by no means meet kolkhoz and sovkhoz needs, and they are compelled to set up their own production....

[Question] To this must be added the "contribution" of the departmental attitude of machine builders working in the food complex. Of all the technical facilities included in the machinery system for the comprehensive mechanization of arable farming and stock raising, no more than 60 percent of the facilities in production are batch-produced. The quality of many types of agricultural machinery is such that supplies of them are scarcely enough to replace what has been written off. Enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances are constantly underfulfilling targets for new machinery for the food, meat and dairy industries....

[Answer] I consider the situation with the retooling of the whole food complex to be very alarming. The main problem is the lack of efficient machinery, and what is available is not always reliable or durable and is low on productivity. However much the countryside is stocked with machinery, the labor intensiveness of agricultural work is falling only slowly. The total manpower shortage with the present-day material and technical base is approximately 10 percent, and during intensive periods doubles and in some places even triples.

[Question] Vladimir Aleksandrovich, strictly speaking, what machinery and equipment does agriculture particularly need?

[Answer] The list is long -- it contains about 1,000 types of machinery being used on agriculturally developed countries' farms. But there is much machinery that we do not have.

[Question] There is another side to the problem. Agricultural machinery is badly used. The story of the Kirovets is a glaring example. The more powerful this machinery becomes, the less benefit is gained from it -- there is not work for it, nothing for it to pull.

[Answer] The problem of linking up operational equipment is probably the most acute. There is now one operational service for every powered vehicle, and there ought to be at least three. There are even very few tractor trailers. Radical changes are required in the structure of the industrial sectors ensuring agriculture's material-technical base. For this it is necessary primarily to overcome departmental traditions. As you are aware, this is a very complex matter. The restructuring of intersector cooperation, I am sure, will help to combine the interests of all food complex sectors -- from growing the raw material of food to trading in finished produce. In the current 5-year plan it is quite possible to correct the food complex's structure without substantially changing its material-technical base.

[Question] In overcoming sectorial interests are there any objective factors connected, for example, with specialization in the production of a particular type of food?

[Answer] Historically it has been the case that grain and potatoes -- our main food crops -- were located wherever possible, often disregarding natural conditions. We are paying for that now. Take potatoes. They are planted in heavy loamy soils where over 1/3 of the crop is damaged during mechanized harvesting. If potatoes are planted in lighter soils these losses can be completely avoided while using the same machinery. It is necessary to make better use of the biological potential of the country's various regions and set up specialized "belts" for producing food products.

[Question] But then it will be necessary to organize produce exchange "between belts"....

[Answer] Tell me, what is better -- to use the land for what grows badly on it, harvest it badly and store it badly or to ship processed finished produce into that region? The latter is better, I am sure, even if only because it is cheaper. Nature dictates its own laws. It is necessary to skillfully adapt the economy to them, and not to resist them stubbornly but place oneself in their service. Exchanging "one's own" products for one's "neighbors," bypassing unionwide stocks, has taken place, is taking place and will continue to do so. But at present it is being done spontaneously in proportion to the enterprise of local soviet and economic organs.

If you believe that they will manage to take account of and satisfy all the requirements of a region's population, you are mistaken: Spontaneous actions lose out here to planning. Is that not the reason why artificial shortages of particular products occur? Conditions must be established so that regions with unique natural conditions do not sow what can be grown in other regions.

And, conversely, potatoes, sugar beet and wheat must not be sown where these crops give a low yield and are economically unprofitable.

[Question] A last question. How do you regard the anti-Soviet propaganda assertions that we are incapable of "feeding ourselves?"

[Answer] Such assertions are based on a vulgar distortion of the essence of the problem. The fact that our country buys wheat, meat, butter, poultry, coffee and tropical fruits from other countries is not a sign of an inability to feed itself but the result of participation in international trade. In addition to importing food we export a certain amount of it. Of course, in some years we need more of some products, in other years more of other products. But the question is how rationally and promisingly our food trade is improving.

[Question] Do you have foreign wheat purchasing in mind?

[Answer] The potential of our grain farming is sufficient to guarantee the provision of the country's demand for edible wheat. But much of it is being expended inefficiently on livestock fodder. Thus there must be a decisive change right now in the structure of grain production and the structure of grain importing to increase the share of high-protein fodder and pulse crops. This will make it possible to reduce imports of expensive wheat and, on the other hand, we will be able to join the ranks of net grain exporters. The USSR's food complex has tremendous potential. We can and must use it thriftily. There is no more important work at present.

500-MILLION-TON COAL DEPOSIT FOUND IN KAZAKHSTAN

LD160928 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 16 Apr 82

[Text] Alma Ata, 16 Apr, TASS -- A new coal deposit, found to the south of the city of Tselinograd in Kazakhstan, is estimated to contain 500 million tons.

Its thick seams lie close to the surface and may be mined by the cheap open-cast technique. What is more, the deposit is located near an electrified railroad leading to the industrial area in the Urals.

At present Kazakhstan accounts for one-sixth of the Soviet Union's coal output. It supplies coal not only to its own industrial centers but also to west Siberia and the Soviet republics in central Asia.

Kazakhstan's possibilities are far from being exhausted: Only a half of its proved coal deposits are being worked so far.

A big fuel and energy center is being created on the basis of the Ekibastus coal deposit in Kazakhstan. It is planned to build there four thermal power stations with a capacity of four million kilowatts each. One of them is already in operation. Power to be generated there is to be transmitted to the central regions of the USSR, to the Urals, Siberia, the Altay and the south of Kazakhstan.

TASS UPDATES SIBERIAN GAS OUTPUT FIGURES

LD191520 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 19 Apr 82

[Text] Tyumen, 19 Apr, TASS -- The 200,000-millionth cubic metre of gas has been mined today at the Urengoy gas field in western SIberia, which is the largest in the world. This mark has been reached within four years, and during the next few years virtually the entire increment in the Soviet gas output will be generated by that field.

During the current five years (1981-1985) gas output at the Urengoy deposit will grow from 50 to 250 billion cubic metres. The Urengoy deposit is estimated today at more than 7,000,000 million cubic metres of gas. The commercial development of the gasfield will require capital investments equalling the actual outlays on the development of all the facilities of the gas industry in Western Siberia during the past five-year period.

The problem of transporting Siberian gas to major consumers in the European part of the USSR and to importers will be no less complex than that of developing the deposit. Over two-thirds of the entire investment in the gas industry during the current five-year period will be used for the purpose.

The five-year plan targets provide for the construction of six transcontinental gas pipelines from the Urengoy gasfield. Two of them are already in operation and the third one is nearing completion. Preparatory work has begun at the fourth, export-oriented gas pipeline linking Urengoy and Uzhgorod.

The total length of the six pipelines with the diametre of almost 1.5 metres will exceed 20,000 kilometres.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL DEPOSIT -- A new oil deposit has been discovered in Checheno-Ingushskaya: The Severo-Bragunskoye deposit. Oil has been discovered here at a depth greater than 5,000 meters. Specialists think that oil exists still deeper here and the design capacity of the well currently being drilled is 7,000 meters. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 19 Apr 82 LD]

SIBERIAN GAS TRANSPORTATION -- Leningrad, 19 Apr (TASS) -- Leningrad specialists have obtained evidence of the high degree of operational efficiency and economy of new Soviet gas pumping sets with a maximum capacity of 25 megawatts. Operational tests on the pilot model of such machines were successfully completed today at a compressor station in the (Novgorod) area. As the tests have shown, the performance coefficient of the sets has exceeded a similar indicator for machines of approximately the same potential which are being produced under licence of General Electric. This will allow a reduction in the consumption of natural gas for their own needs by the compressor stations with which the new Siberia-Europe gas pipeline trunk will be equipped. The Lenin Association Nevskiy Zavod in Leningrad is now quickly preparing for the serial production of the new sets with pumps of 76 and 100 atmosphere. Production is to begin in 1983. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1129 GMT 19 Apr 82 LD]

INDUSTRIAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION -- The industrial production plan for the first quarter of this year has been overfulfilled by workers in Ryazanskaya, Tulskaya and Chernovitskay Oblasts. They produced more than R37 million worth of above-plan goods. Tulskaya Oblast achieved the highest production, its best results were in stockbreeding. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 21 Apr 82 LD]

ARMENIAN RESIDENTIAL SITE -- Construction work on a new residential site in (Yerankuni) district of Leninakan has begun. It has been designed for 30,000 residents and will include kindergartens, schools, supermarkets, cinema and various cultural centers. New residential sites covering half a million square meters of land are constructed in Yerevan every year. It is expected that residential sites covering 5 million square meters of land will be constructed in the Armenian SSR during the next 5 years. [Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 12 Apr 82 GF]

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 21 APR REPORTED

LD220552 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 21 April. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Kustanayskaya Oblast will sow over 3 million hectares of wheat this year. (0204 GMT)

In Kazakhstan eight oblasts are engaged in sowing. Over 1.3 million hectares have been sown to various crops. (0600 GMT)

In Omskaya Oblast 500,000 hectares have been harrowed; 4 million hectares are to be prepared for sowing. (0600 GMT)

Sowing of grain crops has ended in southern Kazakhstan. Spring crops have occupied more than 1 million hectares. Moisture retention work is taking place in the northern oblasts. (0800 GMT)

Cotton sowing is being completed in Tadzhikistan. More than 300,000 hectares have been sown with this crop. (0800 GMT)

Mass top-dressing of winter crops from the air has started today in the mid-Volga Region. (1230 GMT)

Spring field work has started in the northwestern RSFSR. Sowing has started in Pskovskaya, Kaliningradskaya, Vladimirskaya, and Kuybyshevskaya Oblasts. The total spring crop area throughout the country is about 19 million hectares. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of barley, oats and peas has been completed in Moldavia, the Ukraine, the North Caucasus Zone and southern Kazakhstan. Sowing of late crops is now in full swing; corn has been sown on more than 300,000 hectares, and cotton about 3 million hectares. (1100 GMT)

Bashkir ASSR selectionists have produced a short-stalked variety of winter rye, Chulpan, which makes better use of fertilizers and moisture and is not subject to flattening even during record harvests. It produces short straw and heavy ears; it yields 40-50 quintals per hectare. (1100 GMT)

The sowing campaign in Belorussia has now extended to the boundary of the republic's northern rayons. Almost 1/2 of the fields are occupied by early grains and pulses, from which yields of 27 quintals per hectare are planned. (1330 GMT)

FARMING OFFICIAL SUMMARIZES FIELD WORK

LD220410 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2040 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Commentary by Yuriy Alekseyevich (Mitikhin), deputy head of the Chief Directorate of Grain Crops of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] Field work has been started by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the eastern rayons of the country. Farms in the southern Urals, Siberia, and northern Kazakhstan are carrying out moisture retention work. This is a very responsible field management task in these rayons, inasmuch as the presence of soil moisture is a foundation for obtaining high yielding harvests. Therefore, farmers are making highly productive use of equipment in an effort to retain moisture in the shortest possible field management time, to carefully level off the topsoil and, where necessary, to compact the plowed level with corrugated rolls. The most important task at present is ensuring moisture retention by round the clock use of antierosion equipment -- the use of needle-shaped harrows, (?Dik 3), chiefly comes to mind.

Winter crops continue to produce shoots on most of the European territory. Winter crops have reached the shooting stage in the northern Caucasus, the southern Ukraine and in Moldavia. Stalk growth is continuing in Central Asia, Transcaucasia and southern Kazakhstan. Tilling of winter crops is in progress; mineral fertilizers and are being used and pests are being eradicated.

According to USSR CSA data, by 19 April kolkhozes and sovkhozes throughout the country had sown spring crops, including grains on 18.6 million hectares and pulse crops on almost 10 million hectares. The sowing of grain crops is continuing in all union republics, with the exception of Estonia; in 29 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics in the RSFSR; in all oblasts in the Ukraine; and in seven oblasts in Kazakhstan. In the past week, spring crops have been sown [word indistinct] including grain and pulse crops on an area exceeding 3 million hectares.

Mass sowing of spring crops is being carried out by farms in Belgorodskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts. In recent days sowing has been started by kolkhozes and sovkhozes on a number of oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the Russian federation, the [word indistinct] Vladimirskaya, Kalininskaya, Moskovskaya, Orlovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Tulskaya, Gorkovskaya, Voronezhskaya and Lipetskaya Oblasts of the Central Chernozem Zone and the Uralskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts in Kazakhstan.

Farms in the Ukraine, Kalmyk ASSR, the northern Caucasus and southern oblasts of Kazakhstan have practically finished sowing pulse crops. Nearly 1/3 of the planned area is under pulse crops. More pulse crops have been sown this year than last year on farms in the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Moldavia and Kirgizia as well as in Kalmyk ASSR, Stavropolskiy Kray and Volgogradskaya and Rostovskaya Oblasts. Pulse crops, as high protein crops, are valuable as fodder. Therefore, it is essential for managers and specialists on farms to ensure strict control over the quality of sowing and to undertake measures not only for fulfilling but also for overfulfilling plans adopted for sowing them for grain.

Corn has been sown on 300,000 hectares. Selective sowing of corn has been started by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Moldavia, the southern oblasts of the Ukraine, the Transcaucasus, and southern Kazakhstan. In Turkmenia, the majority of areas sown to corn are now showing good shoots. This year the basic corn crops will be cultivated by industrial technology.

Rice sowing has been started by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Surkhandarinskaya and Syrdarinskaya Oblasts of Uzbekistan. Small areas, to begin with, have been sown in the Krasnodarskiy Kray, with deep sowing method being used. Mass sowing of sunflowers is being carried out by kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Krasnodarskiy Kray, Dagestan ASSR and Kabardino-Balkhar ASSR. Sowing of sunflowers has also been started by farms in Voronezhskaya, Belgorodskaya, Lipetskaya and Rostovskaya Oblasts. Potatoes have been sown on 200,000 hectares. Sowing of early vegetables crops is being carried out by farms in the southern rayons and the central belt of the Russian federation, as well as in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the Central Asian republics and Transcaucasia. Many farms are sowing fodder crops, perennial grasses, corn for silage, root crops and others. The speed of sowing agricultural crops is increasing each day.

STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION ON SOWING PROGRESS

LD212302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 21 Apr 82

[Text] Farms in all union republics have started spring sowing. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 19 April kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sown spring crops on 18.6 million hectares. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays, southern oblasts of the Ukraine and Kazakhstan used their equipment in a highly productive manner last week. Farmers in the eastern areas of the country are taking their equipment out into the fields. They are arranging their work with the intention of satisfying the population's requirement for potatoes, vegetables and meat mainly from local production. Grain and pulse crops, excluding corn, have been sown on almost 10 million hectares. Sowing of industrial crops is in full swing in the south. Sowing of annual and perennial grasses and planting of root crops for forage are also underway.

'INTERVISION' TV DEVELOPMENTS OUTLINED

PM211145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 82 p 4

[L. Chausov article: "'Intervision': A Step Into Space -- How the International Exchange of Information Is Carried Out"]

[Text] From 1 February this year the countries belonging to the Intervision [Intervideniye] International Television Association have begun the regular exchange of news via the relay transmitter of a Gorizont series satellite. The satellite, which carries the registration mark Statsionar, operates within the Intersputnik space communications system.

The fruits of successful collaboration between television and satellite communications can be seen, in particular in the USSR central television program Vremya. Up-to-the-minute news information from the fraternal countries' lives is selected for it. In order to see how this happens, let us visit the Ostankino television center.

V. Lyubovtsev, chief editor of Vremya, reports that with the transition to space wavebands the exchange of news within the framework of Intervision increased, contacts with partners in the fraternal countries were strengthened and opportunities for creative cooperation with them expanded. All this enables television viewers to learn more about the life of the socialist community countries.

I am told that in 1960, when Intervision was set up, the exchange between its participants totaled a mere 572 hours of broadcasting. Of course, that is not much -- this was the result of the standard of equipment then available and the lack of experience. At first exchanges took place via national land communication lines; then special channels emerged. But the increase in the volume of broadcasting in the Intervision network outstripped the rate of development of international lines. The use of space communications promised to resolve many problems. And these hopes were justified. The satellite, permanently "enrolled" in a geostationary orbit, is on duty around the clock.

In Intervision's Moscow studio you can see for yourself that space begins on earth. In glass booths specialists armed with sophisticated hardware carry out a routine session of international television exchange. Vremya will soon go on the air, and every minute counts. It is necessary to make video recordings of the topical items from among the general mass of new material which are of interest to central television and to check the quality of the picture and sound.

The pictures on the screens of the multiple monitors change rapidly. The TV centers of a number of socialist countries in succession are switched into the network, offering their video news for the attention of the participants in the exchange. Russian is the working language of the space voice communications lines, and Vremya's duty editor, sitting at the studio desk, can communicate efficiently with his colleagues in the socialist countries.

In the video recording control room they are intensively preparing to assemble the items. They are carefully rehearsing "linkups" and monitoring image and sound clarity. At last it is the turn of the TV reporters from the production group. That means that Vremya's call sign is about to go on the air....

The same day I met G. Yushkyavichyus, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. He has long been involved with the problems of Intervision and was formerly director of the technical center of the International Radio and Television Organization (OIRT) based in Prague.

"The Intervision screen," he said, "by informing us about the facts of what is now happening in Sofia, Moscow or Budapest, brings us all closer to each other. By uniting the viewers it creates a feeling of fellowship among the fraternal countries' peoples, a sense of belonging to a united family.

"The volume of information exchanged by the different countries' TV organizations is characterized, as a rule, by the level of their mutual interest in political, economic and cultural life. So the increase in the exchange of programs within the framework of Intervision, which entered a qualitatively new stage of development with the launching of Intersputnik, is only natural."

The conversation reminded me of Goethe's dictum: "He who does not recognize his friends in the world does not deserve to have the world recognize him." If you try to apply this idea to the mass media, television does indeed increase the opportunities for the socialist countries' peoples to see each other's lives more clearly. And the entire planet can learn more about our community's deeds and concerns and give it due credit for its desire to develop international contacts.

It is significant that television exchange via Intervision totaled approximately 5,000 hours in 1981 alone. The participating countries made contact about 30,000 times. I asked my interlocutor how relations with Western TV organizations are organized.

"Many people in the West are fond of talking about the 'free exchange of ideas and information,'" G. Yushkyavichyus notes. "But what happens in practice? Just take Eurovision -- the West European countries' television association. Here are some curious statistics. Last year it offered Intervision 6,410 items, of which the socialist countries' TV organizations used 5,440. Over the same period, of the 5,395 items offered by Intervision, Eurovision accepted only...415. So that is equal, 'free' exchange for you!"

At the same time, my interlocutor continues, the experience of a number of socialist countries, and also Finland, which have links with Intervision convincingly indicates that television must help create a climate of mutual understanding and trust on the planet. And it can do so.

What are the concrete advantages of the daily, direct exchange of news via the "space cable"? I asked Yu. Zubarev, Soviet representative on the Intersputnik Council and USSR deputy minister of communications. The main thing, he noted, is that the reporting of events and the transmission of news has become more rapid. For instance, it has become possible to receive items on the same day from remote regions -- from Cuba or Vietnam. All this enables the TV studios to plan their work schedule better and use equipment more economically. The timing of exchanges has become more stable and the procedure for orders simpler. Finally, many land communications lines have been released for other purposes....

Specialists at the Moscow space communications center also told me knowledgeably about these and other advantages of the innovation. Every day the collective led by A. Gafurov sees how space "works" for people. From here, from a room where the constellation of earth stations and the satellites themselves is depicted in symbols on a big map, the rhythm is set, the work of the huge networks of space communications is coordinated and their utilization is programmed and monitored.

Looking at the outspread map, I find the symbol Statsionar-4 -- the very satellite now "suspended" in orbit somewhere over the Atlantic. This star, kindled by human intelligence, serves as a reliable strong point for Intervision, marching confidently into space.

Here in the satellite communications systems control room you can see very clearly what benefits can come from outer space when it is exploited for peaceful purposes, for the good of man.

USTINOV ISSUES ORDER FOR AIR DEFENSE FORCES DAY

PM210813 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Apr 82 p 1

[USSR minister of defense's Order of the Day No 95 dated 11 April 1982]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and warrant officers!

Comrade ensigns and petty officers!

Comrade officers, generals and admirals!

Comrade workers, technicians, engineers and designers!

Comrade Air Defense Force veterans!

Today the Soviet people and their valiant armed forces are celebrating Air Defense Forces Day. This holiday is being marked in an atmosphere of great political and labor activity on the part of Soviet people and army and navy servicemen in all spheres of social life and of broadscale socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets and for a worthy greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Soviet society's sociopolitical and ideological unity and the friendship and fraternity of all USSR nations and ethnic groups are strengthening steadily.

Air defense servicemen, rallied closely around the Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, are constantly improving their military skill, increasing their combat readiness and vigilantly protecting the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor. They fervently and unanimously approve the domestic and foreign policy of the party and government and angrily condemn the provocative actions of bellicose circles in the NATO countries headed by the United States and their Beijing accomplices who are cranking up the arms race, flagrantly interfering in sovereign states' internal affairs and continuing a course toward aggravating the international situation. The Air Defense Forces, in a single combat formation with the other branches of the USSR Armed Forces, are fully resolved to continue reliably defending the Soviet people's peaceful labor and socialism's historic gains and are ever ready to fulfill their patriotic and internationalist duty.

I greet and congratulate you on the Air Defense Forces holiday. I wish the personnel further successes in raising combat readiness and military skill, strengthening military discipline and organization and fulfilling important and responsible tasks in defense of our motherland's air borders.

I wish defense industry workers new labor successes and achievements in creating first class combat hardware for the Air Defense Forces.

To mark Air Defense Forces Day I ORDER [printed in capital letters]

Today, 11 April 1982, at 2200 hours local time, the holding of festive fireworks displays in the hero-city of Moscow, our motherland's capital, union republic capitals, the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kersh, Tula and the hero-fortress of Brest.

Long live our great motherland, the USSR!

Long live the heroic USSR Armed Forces and their valiant Air Defense Forces!

Glory to the CPSU -- the inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense.